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Pittsburgh, Pa.

A SONG OF THE TWENTIETH CENTURY.

BY JEAN INGELOW.

The city, he saith, is fairer far
Than one which stood of old;
It gleams in the light all crimson bright
With shifting glimmers of gold.
Where be the homes my fathers built,
The houses where they prayed,
I see in no sod the paths they trod,
Nor the stones my fathers laid.
On the domes they spread, the roofs they reared
Has passed the levelling tide;
My fathers lie low, and their sons outgrown
The bonds of their skill and pride,
Shifting, sweeping change.
It plays with men's endeavor,
They craved these names grown strange,
And they said "Abide forever."

The city, I say, lieth far away
Whereto no change may come;
It has rays manifold of crimson and gold,
But I cannot count their sum.
They sigh no more by its happier shore
Who wonder, forboding not
Or wanting away of a changeful day,
Or changing of life and lot,
They dream not there on earth's changing face,
Of mutable wind and sea.
Thou who art changeless, grant me a place
In that far city with Thee!
There record my name,
Father! forget Thee never.
For Thy thought is still the same,
Yesterday, to-day, and forever.

KITTY'S STRATAGEM.

Such a little witch as she was, this Katy Day, of whom I write. She couldn't help flirting if she'd tried, and it wasn't her fault, of course, if men were taken in by the round, childish face and great innocent blue eyes. For they were, scores of them, and Kitty went on her way rejoicing—completing their bewilderment by the shy looks, and smiles, and blushes, that really meant nothing, but were very effective, nevertheless.

But, in an unlucky hour for Kitty, she said "yes" to a dark melancholy young man, who had been her shadow for months. She wasn't in earnest, but did it for the "fun of the thing," and because she wanted to know how it felt to be "engaged." It resulted seriously, however, for, in spite of express commands to the contrary, the accepted suitor went directly to her father and told him all about it.

Mr. Day looked at his daughter mischievously that night, as she sat behind the tea-urn with such a comical assumption of dignity.

"So I'm to lose my little housekeeper before long, am I?" questioned he significantly.

"Why papa, what do you mean?" and Kitty blushed scarlet.

"Mr. Gilmore called on me to-day. He is an excellent young man, and the son of one of my oldest friends. I heartily approve your choice, my dear."

"He promised to keep the engagement a secret," said Kitty, in a vexed tone.

"So he told me, but concluded afterward to break his promise rather than act dishonestly. For it wouldn't have been quite fair to have concealed the engagement from me."

"I don't know why, I'm sure. It's only a bit of my fun, anyway. I never meant to marry him."

Mr. Day looked at her sternly.

"I'm not jesting," she added pettishly. "He threw himself into such a passion that I was fairly frightened into saying 'Yes,' and sorry enough I've been for it since."

"Are you in earnest, Kitty?"

"Yes, I am," and the blue eyes flashed defiantly.

"Is it possible that a daughter of mine has so little feeling and principle?"

"Now, papa, what is the use of lecturing. You know me of old. I'm in trouble and want you to help me out of it."

"But you've given your word, Kitty, and must abide by it."

"Didn't he break his?"

"Yes, and was justified in doing so. But you are not. Still, I'll give you a choice of two evils, if you think marrying young Gilbert one. Few girls would. Either keep your promise and make the best of circumstances, or break it and pass the winter in the country with your aunt Dorothy. For I'm not going to have you play fast and loose with men's hearts after this fashion."

Kitty looked up in her father's face disbelievingly, but determination was written there; and, filled with sudden dismay, she began to plead for a reprieve of the sentence.

But Mr. Day wouldn't listen. "You can stay in the city and participate in its gayties on one condition only, and that I've mentioned" said he.

"Was ever anything so provoking?" muttered Kitty, after her father had gone down town. "Aunt Dorothy lives in a forlorn looking old place, and it's a perfect wilderness around her, and papa knows that she is the crossest old maid in existence, But I'll be even with him yet."

The next morning Kitty announced her intention of remaining in the city. "But, papa, if Mr. Gilbert himself should grow tired of the engagement, after knowing me better, you'll not punish me for that, will you?" and her eyes trembled mischievously.

"Certainly not, child. What a question to ask."

But Kitty had a motive in it. A plan had suggested itself to her mind for outwitting both father and lover. But she didn't mean to hurry, and began to pave the way for its success cautiously.

As good luck would have it, who should call on her that morning but cousin Joe, the firm ally and abettor of all her childish mischief, and as ready to help her now as then.

"Oh! Joe, such trouble as I'm in," and she clasped her hands with a pretty little gesture of appeal.

"What, you, Kitty? Is your canary bird fractious, or is it something about a new dress or bonnet that don't equal your expectations?"

Kitty looked at him so reproachfully that he was sobered in a minute.

"Tell me all about it," whispered he.

"I'm engaged," and if she'd been announcing her own funeral, she couldn't have done it in a more solemn voice.

Joe flushed up to the roots of his hair, and clasped and unclasped his hands in a nervous sort of way, but didn't say anything.

Kitty watched him maliciously. "It's to that young Gilbert. He's a splendid fellow, and has great dark eyes and the dearest little moustache. You know him, don't you?"

"No—yes—a little," stammered Joe, to the delight of his listener. "But what's the trouble about? Won't your father consent?" and he looked so utterly wretched that Kitty, with a faint twinge of remorse, hastened to tell him the true state of the case.

He brightened up wonderfully. "Then you don't love the man after all?" he asked.

"Well, I don't know," she answered, meditatively. "I never looked into the matter much. I suppose he's as good as any one, but I'm not in a marrying mood at present."

Joe's countenance fell again. "Will you tell me just what you want?" said he, a little sternly.

"Now don't be cross, Joe; you're the only friend I've got in the world," and Kitty raised her soft eyes imploringly.

He was mollified at once. "Why not break with Gilbert and accept the alternative?" suggested he. "Twon't be so very dull at aunt Dorothy's. I've a college friend in the neighborhood, and can visit you occasionally."

Poor Joe! the idea of having her all to himself was delightful, and he waited for her answer with subdued eagerness.

"Is that the only plan that occurred to you?" answered Kitty sarcastically, "you haven't much ingenuity if you can't devise some other way of getting me out of this dilemma. I've no intention of becoming an animated fossil. Now listen to what I propose."

Then Kitty disclosed her plot, and Joe listened approvingly, and the two heads were still bent together when young Gilbert called an hour later. He entered unannounced, and Kitty gave such a start and blush at him that Joe's hopes again sank to zero. But if he'd been sensible he'd know that her embarrassment was the result of surprise rather than emotion. She was very arch and winning that morning until after Joe left (the little witch knew he was on nettles all the time,) then she changed her tactics and grew cold and distant. "So you had to tell papa, after all," she sneared, "men can't keep a secret."

Her lover tried to explain, but she wouldn't listen, and gave him such a rating as would have done credit to the shrillest and noisest of viragos.

"Is this a specimen of her temper?" thought he, escaping into the street as soon as possible, "Who'd have thought her soft eyes could flash so, or the lines of her face sharpen in such a curious way? She really looked dangerous."

Had he seen Kitty laugh and clap her hands as she vanished from the scene, he'd have been more puzzled than ever.

The next time they met she greeted him with such a charming smile, and looked so naive and unconscious that this little episode would have passed from his memory if it hadn't been for one circumstance.

He accidentally (?) overheard a conversation between her cousin and another gentleman. Kitty was the theme of the discourse.

"She's a dear little girl, but a regular virago," said Joe. "Everybody's afraid of her when she gets into one of her tantrums. She just raves and goes on in a way that's perfectly frightful. There's a taint of insanity in the blood, you know, her aunt and grandmother died in an insane asylum."

Young Gilbert listened, shuddering. These words explained the scene that had puzzled him before and awakened forbodings for the future. "You saw her father coms down town last week with his head all bandaged up, and heard him tell, perhaps, how terribly he's afflicted with neuralgia," continued Joe. "Poor old gentleman! 'twas Kitty did the mischief, for in one of her angry fits she flew the flat-iron across the table, and it hit him in the temple. He's anxious to marry her off, and I hear Gilbert's to be the happy man."

The individual turned pale. He remembered Mr. Day's eagerness in forwarding his suit, and the wish he had expressed that his daughter's marriage should take place at an early date. Though his love for Kitty was as strong as his shallow nature was capable of feeling, a vixenish wife would be unendurable. But wasn't it possible that her cousin was mistaken, or had colored the picture a little too highly? He resolved to wait for further developments.

They came speedily. A week later he called on Kitty—just at dusk—and was ushered by mistake (?) into the library. The door between that and the dining room stood slightly adjar; a woman's shrill voice reached him from thence. Was it Kitty's? Yes, he recognized it; he had heard it once before, pitched in the same high key.

"Don't tell me you didn't mean to," she screeched, more like a mad woman than anything else. "You did, you did, you wretched little imp!" Then there was the sound of a heavy blow and the shriek of a child.

"Oh! don't don't Miss Kitty," wailed a pitiful voice. "'Twas so dark I couldn't see when you run up against me, and then I stumbled and fell, and the pitcher got broken, and I tried to keep the milk off your pretty dress, but couldn't.

"You stumbled and fell," mimicked Kitty. "Well, I'll teach you not to another time. Take that, and that and that," giving the child blow after blow that resounded through the room. "Stop your snivelling too. Do you hear? I'll make you if you don't."

The sobs were hushed up, and Kitty went on; "Twas the prettiest dress I had, and it's spoilt completely; and all through your carelessness, you little imp! Oh! if I'd only a cowhide! 'twould do me good to give you such a whipping as you deserve."

"Kitty, let that child alone," said a new voice; and Gilbert recognized it as her cousin's.

"I shall do no such! Get out of the way, and there was something that sounded like a bottle whizzing through the room and crashing up against the wall. Then a man's groan was heard distinctly.

"Oh! Kitty, how could you?" said her cousin, reproachfully. "You've cut my cheek terribly; see how the blood runs!"

Gilbert did't wait to hear any more, but fled from the house, resolved that he wouldn't marry such a vixen, though she had the face and form of a Hebe.

The front door had no sooner closed on him, than the actors in the above drama went off into spasms of merriment. Kitty stood revealed in the gas-light with dress uninjured, there was not a cut to be seen on Joe's face; the child was nowhere visible.

"Oh! oh! 'twas too funny!" grasped Kitty; "that whine would have deceived anybody, 'twas so natural. I half started myself, thinking 'twas really a child's voice instead of yours. You deserve a reward of merit for such splendid acting."

"Give me one then, and let me choose it myself," whispered Joe.

"Well, what will you have?" and she looked up archly.

"Yourself."

"What a modest demand!" There was a mocking smile on his lips, but her eyes fell beneath his.

"Do you think so?" and taking the mischievous little face between his hands, he scanned it closely. What he saw there was evidently satisfactory, for he kissed it over and over, and Kitty, though she resisted a little at first, finally submitted with a very good grace.

"'Tis well to be off with the old love before you are on with the new," whispered he, slyly. "Gilbert's done for, and I've stepped into his place."

"But he didn't treat me in this way," pouted she.

"I hope not. 'Twould be worse for him if he had. I'd shoot him in a minute;" and Joe tried to look belligerent, but failed woefully.

Mr. Day was surprised the next morning by a call from Kitty's late suitor. The young man seemed ill at ease, and stammered a good deal in making his errand known.

"I understand, sir, that insanity is hereditary in your family," he began awkwardly, "and I and—" he paused and tried to collect his ideas—"that Kitty's aunt and grandmother died in a lunatic asylum."

"All a mistake," responded Mr. Day, pompously. "There never was a case of insanity, either among my own kindred, or that of my late wife."

"But your daughter has a peculiar disposition, and I find it isn't suited to mine at all. We should be miserable together, I desire, therefore, to withdraw from the engagement."

"And have you told her this?" thundered his listener, white with rage. For Mr. Day really had a violent temper, and didn't need to feign its possession, like Kitty.

"Dear me! the father is worse than the the daughter," thought the young man. Aloud he answered, "Oh, no, I came to you first." (The fact was he didn't dare face Kitty with such a preposition.)

"Well, sir, all I have to say is that you're a mean, contemptible villain, and if you don't get out of my office this minute. I'll kick you down stairs," and before the words were fairly out of Mr. Day's mouth he started to make his threat good.

Young Gilbert made a hasty retreat, convinced that not only Kitty, but Mr. Day, also, were partially insane.

Kitty listened demurely to her father's version of the affair, and the anathemas he hurled against her recreant lover. Once, though, during that narration she shook so with laughter that he looked at her suspiciously. But she put on at once such an air of wretchedness that he ascribed it to wounded pride. It was not till two years afterward that he learned the truth, and Kitty was married to Joe, who, I forgot to say, was not her own cousin, though she called him so, but a sort of distant relation. Mr. Day received his revelation good humoredly (Joe had always been his special favorite), and was ready enough to laugh with the rest over the way in which he had been outwitted.

Concerning "Corners."

[N. Y. Evening Express.]

Everything now-a-days is done in a corner. Corners in stock; corners in corn; corners in whisky, and now we have—a corner in cheese. According to the Bulletin the stock on hand in this city is very small, and the majority of dealers are unable to get sufficient to supply their customers, while a few fortunate houses hold all there is in market, and, apparently, nearly all there is in the country. According to the same authority, there are at this moment less than 40,000 cheese in the State, distributed as follows: 25,000 in New York city, 5,000 to 6,000 on the canal, and 5,000 to 8,000 in the State, almost all of which is owned by the New York dealers, against 100,000 in this market a year ago upon a 16c. to 17c. basis. The Bulletin says;

Upon this dealers based their expectations of an advance, which has been gradual, but as yet only partly realized, 20c. being the point fixed to which the price is to be put and at which exporters are offering goods. All interior grades are sympathizing in the advance, and there seems to be little doubt that at least present prices will be maintained until the new crop comes upon the market, as the old stock will be scarcely sufficient to carry the trade till that time.

We suppose the next corner will be in peanuts, or molasses candy or something else of the kind. A certain class of people among us have a mania for corners, and it is no wonder some of them occasionally get into tight places.

Now that we think of it, cannot somebody get up a corner in trying somehow to do good instead of evil—trying to be honest instead of trying to cheat? It is about high time we had experience of that kind, just for the novelty of the thing, and the man, or the clique, or the fool that tries its hand at it will be deserving of at least a monument or a statue, by penny subscription.

BRILLIANTS.

HEAVEN.

Heaven's gates are not so highly arched
As princes' palaces; they that enter there
Must go upon their knees. [Webster.

THE BLIND MAN'S TOUCH.

No floweret blooms
Throughout the lofty range of these rough hills,
Nor in the woods, that could from him conceal
Its birthplace, none whose figure did not live
Upon his touch [Wordsworth.

THE APPROBATION OF THOSE WE LOVE.

Praise from thy lips, what is it worth to me?
They know, who know the worth of Fame—a star
Pluck'd from high Heaven to set upon the brow.
Speak it again, for it is sweet to hear
Praise from the voice we love; and thine is soft,
And hath a touch of tenderness, as 'twere
A gentle flower, grown musical! [Derozier.

TIME.

Minutes are number'd by the fall of sands,
As by an hour-glass; the span of time
Doth waste us to our graves, and we look on it;
An age of pleasures, revell'd out, comes home
At last, and ends in sorrow; but the life,
Weary of riot, numbers every sand,
Wasting in sighs, until the last drop down;
So to conclude calamity in rest. [Ford.

FASHION GOSSIP.

[From Courier's Street, Salon and Shop.]

SPRING AND SUMMER DRESS MATERIALS

Among the spring and summer materials displayed at the counters we do not recognize many new materials, but familiar fabrics are recognized as new importations from the new shades and tints which they display. Gray and fawn, a new shade of ecru, numerous new and bright shades of brown, are among the prevailing tints. These tints are displayed in satins, in summer Empress cloths, and in a new fabric which is a cross between cashmere and merino. Among thinner materials is batiste.

AMERICAN AND FRENCH PERCALES,

the former for twenty-five cents a yard, soft finished cambrics which display every variety in figure and pattern—thin fabrics called poplins, which are composed of Lisle thread, and numerous other spring and Summer materials for the house, which are mixtures of cotton and worsted or Lisle thread and mohair. Japanese poplins and silks, pongee, foulards, serge foulards, and pongee serges are among the varieties displayed. The first two materials are generally striped, although they are sometimes figured and sometimes they display solid colors.

SILKS—PRICES, ETC,

There has probably never been a greater variety or more costly importations in silks than the present season displays. These importations number among them the spring or summer silks 19 inches wide, which are sold for $1, and $1,25 and $1,60 a yard, a better silk which measures 24 inches, which is valued at $3 a yard, and the suberb silks which show all the newest and the rarest tints, which are 27 inches wide and which are marked $5,50. Brocaded silks, 24 inches wide, and which range from $4 to $8 a yard, have grounds which display the cloth color, upon which the rarest and brightest flowers are strewn.

CHENE SILK

and designs are $3,75 a yard. These silks are the same width and possess the advantage of being the same on both sides. A black silk material for polonaise and sacque displayed at the same establishment is richly embroidered with black silk and jet beads.

SUITS.

The suits displayed at the earliest openings show every variety in make and style. A few of these were marked with lower prices than were seen last season. Among them was a costume made of some fine lawn colored fabric composed of cotton and worsted. The bottom of the skirt displayed the Spanish flounce, a feature rarely seen in anything but thin material, or in dresses designed especially for the house, yet in these days, when there is seemingly no end to extravagance in trimming, we must commend a fashion which would save the purchaser four or five yards of material.

DRESSES FOR EVENING.

made with demi-train, display very frequently two contrasting colors. Black silk costumes had canary-colored piping and bindings; a lilac French poplin was elaborately trimmed with silk of a tea rose tint, and a silk of the exquisite shade called "ashes of roses" displayed two or three plaited flounces, bound and faced with the most delicate pink. A black silk suit, which was trimmed with white lace under black, showed that this favorite combination would not be lost among the new modes.

POLONAISES

made of batiste, a thin linen material, were cut in points, being bound with some white material. Summer dresses of very thin white fabrics were among the costumes displayed, but as later openings will give more decided hints regarding such costumes, we shall defer our descriptions until such openings take place.

How Leap Year Year Was Kept in New Orleans.

A correspondent writes from New Orleans:

It is remarkable how the ladies keep leap year here. The usual form is gone through with on the street as well as in the parlor. On Saturday I attended the matinee at the new varieties theatre, and was much amused by the witty freaks of the ladies. Several who had invited gentlemen to accompany them stepped out to the ticket office, purchased tickets, offered their arm to their company, and seated them in their proper places. Then when there was anything really pleasing enacted, the performer received the acknowledgment of his appreciation by the clapping of their their fair hands. The performance over, the lady again offered her arm, and after a promenade along Canal street, the usual courtesy would be extended by the lady paying the fare in the street cars. The other evening in one of the Baronne street cars, just about the time there is a great rush and the cars crowded, an elderly gentleman entered the car. Every seat was occupied, and as he turned to leave, a lady left her seat, and taking the venerable gentleman by the arm, said in a low sweet voice: "Pray, be seated, sir; take my place." As he was about to decline, she said: "No, sir, I insist upon your taking it. This is leap year, you know." This little action caused many a compliment to pass from the lips of the male passengers.

BRIGHAM YOUNG.

His Wives and His Children.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial writes from Salt Lake City, as follows:

BRIGHAM'S WIVES.

I asked the Elder how many wives Brigham had, so as to get some authority upon that disputed point.

"Living with him here in the house," replied the Elder, "he has only sixteen, but then there are a number of others, I really don't know how many, married to him all over the Territory, many of whom he has not even seen since the hour they were married."

"What's the use of that sort of a marriage?" I asked, with an eye to the practical as well as the spiritual.

"These marriages are for the next world: they are spiritual marriages. We believe that marriages are for time and eternity. Because I marry a woman it is no sign that I am going to live with her. She is sealed to me for eternity. For instance a lady whom, perhaps, I have never seen before, comes to me with a letter of introduction from some of our Church officers, saying that she is a good, deserving lady, and desires to be united to a man for eternity, why, I should consider it my duty to marry that lady, although I might never see her again in this world."

"But suppose the lady already has husband?" I added.

"That don't make any difference, she can be sealed to me just the the same; perhaps her husband is a worthless fellow, and in every way unworthy of her."

"Wouldn't your wives object?"

"Oh, no, we understand all that; there isn't so much objecting going on as you think, whether we marry to cohabit or simply for the next world. I didn't marry my second wife until my first had consented. I said I wanted some more children, some sons to bear my name. It was the Lord's will that I should have them. My first wife consented, and told me to do the Lord's will, and I married again, selecting a much younger woman than my first wife, and she bore me some fine boys."

I give this as a specimen of the sort of talk one will hear among the elders and those high in authority in the Mormon Church. They talk as freely about their families as they would about their oxen. And all this wickedness, these brutal practices, this degradation of woman, has nothing for its foundation but a pretended revelation to Joseph Smith from heaven. Of all the humbug and bosh, superstition and clerical quackery that was ever pumped into any creed or sect, the Mormons have it. Yet their diabolical creed is no more marvelous than their perfect incerity.

All of Brigham's sixteen wives with whom he lives have born him children except one, called Amelia. Amelia is his most noted wife, spirited, pleasant, and of American birth. She is only thirty-two, lacking some years of being half as old as her husband. His wives are of all ages, his last two being quite young, mere girls in fact, when they married him. I asked a Gentile gentleman of their acquaintance why they should be such fools as to want to marry an old man with over a dozen wives already. Was it for love? "No, indeed," said he, "for I know they did not love him."

"Were they compelled to marry him."

"Oh, no, they did it of their own free will, as they thought it a certain way to get to heaven."

BRIGHAM'S CHILDREN.

Brigham has sixty-eight children, about forty of whom are female. They are of all ages from three years to thirty. Several of his older sons are young men of promise and position. He is the father of a good deal of talent, and some of his children will be heard of in the world hereafter. Last night, at the theatre, I was particularly struck with the good, I might say superb, acting of a young looking lady, and quite handsome withal. I made inquiry, and learned that she was a daughter of Brigham, and one of the five wives of H. B. Clawson. Clawson being a man of wealth and standing, and a devout Mormon, has married two of Brigham's daughters, in addition to his other three wives. Isn't that a curious way to do? It certainly is to us Gentiles; but to the Mormons it is all perfectly correct and proper. In several of the States a man is prohibited from marrying his dead wife's sister, but here in Utah it is much the style to marry two sisters at once, beside having several other wives. But as long as it is necessary to have two or more wives, I think he is a wise man who marry sisters, if necessary.

Many of Brigham's children are handsome and lovable. Those by one of his wives, Mrs. Decker, are particularly so.

He provides well for his numerous sons-in-law, and takes great pleasure in seeing his children, well married off and happy, if there can be any happiness in the Mormon married state, which I doubt. A marriage takes place in his family now very often, as his numerous flock are rapidly maturing. One of his daughters married last Sunday. I hear of one who had to run away to marry, Brigham being opposed to the match because the young man who loved his daughter also loved lager beer. Brigham tried to break off the match, and keep his daughter at home, but his home has so many doors to it that he could not watch them all at once, and she got away. If this teaches any moral at all, it is either to have fewer daughters or fewer doors.

MRS. GRANT used to be very sociable, easy in her manners, with plenty of conversation and a pleasant, unaffected way of speaking that was very winning. Her perfect simplicity and freedom from "airs" was very striking and always impressed those who conversed with her favorably. Now, on the contrary, she is stiff and reticent, and wears an expression of haughtiness which is as unbecoming as it is out of place. She was a great favorite with all who knew her two years ago; now the change in her manner is very generally remarked and is commented upon unpleasantly. Miss Nellie, the only daughter, is a sweet-looking modest young girl of sixteen, who is very quiet and retiring. She is always present at her mother's reception, but takes a place in the background. She rarely goes to any entertainments outside the White House, as she is still under the care of a governess and is too young to enter general society. Cor. [Boston Post.

VARIETIES.

"BLACK FRIDAY" has been dramatized and will be produced at Niblo's soon.

MAINE is now shipping ice South that is 21 inches thick, and as clear as crystal.

PUNCH says he has observed that the unfortunate man's friends live a long way off.

A DETROIT bridegroom was so affected by the marriage ceremony that he burst into a violent fit of nose-bleeding.

THE first daily newspaper published in Virginia was in the year 1780. Subscription price was fifty dollars per annum.

EDWIN FORREST met with unprecedented success in his recent Southern tour. In Texas he drew immsense audiences at $5 a ticket.

IT is said that Philadelphia servants leave their places in order to avoid running to the door in thirty seconds to answer the postman's ring.

A KEEPER who was taking two convicts to the State Prison last week, when the train stopped at Sing Sing, called out "Step out, gentlemen, fifteen years for refreshments."

THE flight of time at Bangor, Maine, is hindered by the doves that spend their nights perched upon the hands of the city clock, and by their weight stop the motion of the machinery within.

THERE is a Boot-black Brigade in Boston made up of girls. One of the rules of the association is that the young lady who shines for less than a dime does so at the penalty of losing her chignon.

A WISCONSIN poet puts a small-pox item in verse in this way: "There was a young girl in Waukegan, whose name was Sophia Jane Egan, she was annoyed by the varioloid as badly as any Piegan."

A DROVER who sells his cattle by live weight always gives them as much water as they will drink before driving them to the scales. That is his way of watering stock.

A CHARLESTON paper says that an old colored lady of South Carolina, wearing a red turban, was shot at by mistake for a robin by Mr. Pinckney. She thereupon accosted him with a brick and gave him a pink eye.

SCENE in a horse car—Car stops; smiling young lady enters; every seat full. An old gentleman rises at the opposite end. "O, don't rise," said the lovely girl. "I can just as well stand." "I don't care whether you sit or stand," he replied. "I'm going to get out."

A FEW Sundays ago several "court" belles, impious and fond of the "Boston," were caught by the sexton dancing that mazy measures with their equally impious beaux in the vestibule of a fashionable Washington church to the tune of "Come ye Disconsolate," which was being sung at the time by the choir.

MANY persons who wear reading-glasses are sorely annoyed at the difficulty of keeping them in their proper position on the nose. To all such it will be interesting to learn that a young optician of New York has devised a very ingenious expedient by which that end can be accomplished. It consists simply in rubbing the bridge of the nose with beeswax.

A LANDLORD in Cincinnati, a few days ago, having failed to get rid of an obnoxious tenant by the ordinary methods of procedure, finally set fire to a quantity of brimstone in the basement, and filled the building with its fumes. The tenant, who was a woman, held out for some time, but finally had to succumb to the fumigation and look up new quarters.

NOT satisfied with her Boston experiences, Mrs. Lincoln has been interviewing spirits in Auburn and Moravia. On the 2d she registered herself as Mrs. Linder at the National Hotel of the former place, where she met a distinguished clairvoyant physician with whom she was so well pleased that she intends in a few weeks to put herself under his charge, as she is in very poor health.

THE wedding of Miss Drexel and Mr. Biddle, at Philadelphia, which the President attended, was an extremely brilliant affair. The bride was dressed in white satin trimmed with laces and flowers. She wore a semi-coronet, studded with diamonds, from which was suspended the bridal veil. The wedding presents were many and valuable, but nary a one from President Grant. He only receives, never gives presents.

MINNIE, a little three year old girl in this city, recently took it into her head that "God likes new prayers." So after repeating, "Now I lay me," and "Jesus, like a shepherd," the other night, she told her mother she would like to make a "new prayer." Her mother nodded assent, whereupon Minnie gravely proceeded: "O, Lord, bless all the Minnies, and all papas, and all the mammas, and all the Uncle Arthurs! Jesus, I've been vaccinated, and I guess it's going to work!"—Springfield Rep.

THE Begum of Bopal, India, who lately rejected the rich chiefs and nobles who sought the honor of her hand, and married her own minister, employs her time to advantage. From early morning till half an hour before noon she studies Persian and English; the succeeding hours are occupied by dinner and siesta; the rest of the day, till dark, is passed in hearing and deciding suits; and evening is devoted to needlework and embroidery, in which who is said to be very expert.

A FRENCHMAN writing to the Gaulois, gives an account of his sensations while hanging himself, which may be of benefit to persons of a suicidal turn of mind, and who would like to know "what the thing is like." As if preparing to hang up his coat, he drove a nail into the wall, and therefrom suspended himself by a looped cord, which he fastened around his neck, and then slowly kicked away his chair. From the crown of his head to the soles of his feet he felt a "general mixing up of the fluids of the body." This was succeeded by a flashing, dancing light before his eyes, and then concentrated at a single focus, and thence rippled into space in concentric circles. His head seemed compressed in an iron ring; needles without number seemed to dart from the ends of his fingers and toes; then there was a terrible snapping at the nape of his neck, and a serpent seemed to wriggle down his spine. His last sensation was one of pain at the throat and shoulder blades. He had expected to wake up and find himself dead, but kind—or unkind—friends cut him down.

Weekly Post.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, March 16, 1872

THE exposure of Secretary BOUTWELL's falsehoods in regard to the reduction of the Public Debt is said to be the cause of his present illness.

THE labors of Democratic editors are much lightened these days by the excellent ammunition furnished them by leading Radical journals. Of course, this does not apply to GRANT's organs, which are forced to endorse everything he says or does for fear of loosing the Government pap.

THOSE who have ever regarded the *Tribune* as pure in motive, will have their faith in that journal greatly shaken when they learn that it can stoop to misrepresentation of the meanest character.—*The Mail.*

And all because the *Tribune* is honest enough to denounce GRANT and his thieving Radical office holders.

THE treatment of a number of the leading citizens of Chicago by the President of the United States who visited Washington on behalf of the relief bill, was simply disgraceful. His reason to the effect that the two Illinois Senators and the Chicago *Tribune*, Republican, had opposed some of his pet schemes more fully establishes the fact that he is determined to make the meanest kind of a blackguard of himself.

As each recipient of Mr. DOUGLASS's nineteen tons of blanks sits down to fill up his schedule, he may reflect that he is contributing for the support of a pack of scoundrels who are retained in office to assist Gen. GRANT in getting a renomination. Take what it costs to pay salaries for collecting this income tax and then what is stolen by GRANT's thieving collectors after it is collected and you will find that it amounts to as much, if not more, than that part of it which goes into the pocket of the government.

GREELEY shows no signs of letting up. He is now after those two worthies who represent Kansas in the United States Senate. He kindly admonishes them to "keep cool," and this is the way he does it:

The two Kansas Senators, yesterday, protested that they did not know what to do with themselves. Charges have been made against them in the Legislature of their State, but not sent to the Senate as yet. So they asked what they ought to do. The plain answer to this would be, "Keep cool until the charges get into the Senate, and then disprove them if you can." To "hurl back" the charges before they are brought in, is not at all convincing.

NOT one of our Radical neighbors has seen fit to say anything about the falsehoods circulated by Secretary BOUTWELL about the reduction of the debt, wherein we have shown by his own "official" figures that the debt is now less than forty millions of dollars below what it was three years ago, and that his claim to the effect that the debt has been reduced over three hundred millions of dollars is a lie out of the whole cloth, circulated for the purpose of influencing the coming elections. They likewise have nothing to say concerning the discrepancies between the reports of Secretary BOUTWELL and Register ALLISON, which show that over three hundred millions of dollars of the people's money have been stolen by GRANT's thieving officials, is missing or remains unaccounted for. Well they need not, after the array of figures which we have quoted from the official reports and which annot be controverted.

THE *Gazette* thinks it "unfair to hold President GRANT responsible for all the derelictions of vicious and corrupt office-holders" and says:

As well might one accuse THE POST people with the authorship of all that appears in their columns, when it is well known that such a crime cannot fairly be imputed to them.

It would be unfair to hold the President altogether responsible provided he showed a disposition to rid his administration of the greatest thieves, liars and scoundrels the world ever saw. Instead of doing this he has in a number of instances shielded them and again when convicted and sentenced has pardoned them, in order to help him secure a renomination. The N. Y. *Tribune*, *Evening Post*, Cincinnati *Commercial*, Chicago *Tribune*, Springfield *Republican* and a number of other leading Republican journals are our authority for these statements, which are backed by the investigations in the New York Custom House and other thieveries conducted by, as GRANT says "My Dear LEET" and other bosom friends and continued after the attention of the President had been called to the same by such men as A. T. STEWART. In all such cases we do hold and the American people will hold Mr. GRANT responsible.

As to the authorship of all that appears in our columns, the *Gazette* knows very well that THE POST people are *responsible*, and if called upon have to answer for the same, and if it don't know it, we take pleasure in imparting the information that if we knew we had lying, thieving, corrupt scoundrels in our employ we would take the earliest opportunity of getting rid of them, and this is what the people blame General GRANT for refusing to do. The people look to him for an honest administration and if they don't get it, and he refuses to endeavor to secure it, the President alone is "responsible." We don't hold the *Gazette* "responsible" for its articles. We don't know who writes them, and don't care, as they don't hurt anybody.

BUY HIM OUT!

The timely reference of Col. FORNEY to the interesting proceedings preliminary to GRANT's nomination, has caused much talk as to how to get GRANT and his party out of their present dilemma, to give him a profitable discharge and free the country from the incubus of his corrupt and stupid administration.

It appears that the only thing that troubled GRANT and his military family in 1868, was that he would "lose money" by the Presidential "operation." The honor and fame of holding the office he was willing to forego, for the cash receipts were not sufficient to satisfy his avaricious desires. Now how would it be to let GRANT withdraw from the field on the payment of one hundred thousand dollars in cash?

He has certainly got all the fame that he can get out of the Presidential office. Besides he will have received one hundred thousand dollars for his Presidential labors (!) up to March, 1873. Now, to give him a round, clean one hundred thousand dollars, another four years' pay, with the privilege of taking all the presents that may be tendered to his successor for the next four years, would be a very "nice thing" for GRANT, and we feel sure that he would jump at the offer.

In FORNEY's reminiscences, he says that GRANT did not like to surrender his salary of $18,000 as General of the Armies, which would continue during his life, for the salary of President for eight years only. Now as MR. GRANT was forty-eight years old when he was elected, he could hardly hope to enjoy the salary of *General* for more than twenty-two years, at which time he would be seventy years of age. Certainly, if the proverb that "a bird in the hand is worth two in the bush," be sound, the $100,000 that he will have pocketed, on the 4th of March next, and the second $100,000 which we propose to have made up and given to him "all in a heap," would be about as good as the life-salary of the General. And, you see, he might die before he arrives at seventy years of age in which case he would lose the pay for as many years as he did not live to draw it!

There would be another comfortable reflection in giving GRANT his final discharge from public service and $100,000 in his pocket. His military friends FORNEY tells as, regretted that unlike England's NELSON, WELLINGTON, &c., GRANT would not be likely to be pensioned. Now let them consider this $100,000 in the light of a pension. It is true it would only be a "gushing tribute" of his countrymen, but, if it would make it taste better, let it be called a "pension."

We do hope that this suggestion will be adopted, and that the money will be collected forthwith. There is no possible doubt that it will be all subscribed by the Radicals themselves in a very short time. And if there should be any pinch about it the Democrats would surely come up with their share. Almost anybody that does not hold office under GRANT would pay something to get rid of him. He is so very stupid and so very selfish that they ought to "buy him out," and let him go. Let him, as before hinted, take the reversion of all "presents" that may be offered to the incoming President for the next our years, and let the rich, "whose vast fortunes he has saved," as RAWLINS said, continue their contributions if they please. But let GRANT take his purchase money and, together with his family, and his man-servants and his maid-servants, and his oxen and his asses and his usher DENT, and his Secretaries BABCOCK and PORTER, and his fighting dogs and his racing horses, and his game chickens, and his millions of gift segars and other things, depart from the gates of the white-house, and return thither no more forever.

CENTRALIZATION.

When representative Republican papers like the N. Y. *Evening Post* speak out denouncingly of one of the pet schemes of the Radicals, viz: Centralization, indeed is it time for all patriotic men to ponder and reflect and use their influence and their votes against that which if allowed to go on will wipe out all rights belonging to the States. The *Post* quotes approvingly the following extract from the able speech of Senator THURMAN in which he said:

I agree with Mr. CARPENTER in every word he said on this subject. The central government was gradually encroaching on the powers of the States. The Department of Agriculture began as a mere bureau for the collection of statistics, but it grew to be a department, and the next thing would probably be that the head of it would be made a cabinet officer. So, too, the Bureau of Education was growing into a department of public instruction, and before long we shall have a minister of public instruction, who would be a member of the cabinet. Unless the people put a stop to this centralizing movement it would never end until it had absorbed every power of the States, and assumed the right to regulate every industry in the country."

The *Post* then continues:

During the war we were compelled to wink at many stretches, and even at some abuses of power; but, the moment the war closed, *every man in the nation and every party in the nation ought to have set its face against the wrong.* Nor is it too late now to begin the reform. We hear a great deal of new departures of late; but, in our opinion, the best new departure that any body of men could make would be like that of Sawney, when he was caught crawling towards a henroost, "Back again." We must depart from the errors into which we have wandered and assume our original position. The mischiefs that have been already wrought, and the greater mischiefs that are likely to be wrought by the inflations of centralism, are only too obvious, and we rejoice to see prominent men of both parties denouncing them with honest indignation. It is our thunder, but it is at the service of all the world.

Sound Democratic argument, that.

GREELEY EXPLAINS.

Speculation has been rife for some time as to why Mr. HORACE GREELEY did not allow his name to be attached to the call for the Radical Philadelphia Convention. At last the *Tribune* philosopher has consented that his reasons be made public. They are set forth in the following terse but comprehensive note:

FRIEND CHANDLER:—Please not to attach my name to the call for the National Convention. I *stayed away* from your meeting on purpose to keep my position of *independence*. If we have *trustworthy assurances* of reform from the *White House*, *all right*; but I am not inclined to help Leet and Stocking to another *half million* of plunder.

HORACE GREELEY.

Hon. WM. E. CHANDLER.

We have italicised for the purpose of calling the attention of the reader to the strength of Mr. GREELEY's conviction that it will be an act of National suicide to re-elect ULYSSES S. GRANT, in view of the infamous corruptions of his present Administration.

When HORACE GREELEY, of the New York *Tribune*, and as one of the Radical National Committee cries "Halt!" to the leaders of his party, it is indeed time for the people to look at the situation of affairs seriously. Politically, Mr. GREELEY was never over nice. He has never yet hesitated to traduce the Democratic party and Democratic Statesmen for the purpose of elevating his own (the Republican) party to power. He has seldom if ever scrupled to assail the dead and living alike for the purpose of preventing a Democratic success. He was never a panderer as much as he was a partizan; he was never venal, but always implacable; he swore by his party, and tried to make his advocacy of it an exalted sentiment; and now that he disowns the vile corruptions that his own genius nurtured and fed—unwittingly perhaps—it is time that his own party co-laborers should halt and listen to the great party apostle, who declares GRANT and the leaders of the Radical party as apostates to the faith that was cradled in the *Tribune*, and nurtured by its maternal care into vigorous manhood.

Mr. GREELEY declares that he could only preserve his manhood and his "independence" by staying away from the meeting of the National Committee. What a condescent imprecation is this against ULYSSES S. GRANT, not only as the military dictator of a nation, but as a partisan pagod. No man could meet in party conclave and retain his manhood, therefore MR. GREELEY, who had snuffed the danger from afar, avoided the deadly Upas.

But not wishing to break entirely with the President whom he had labored so zealously to elect, he declared his willingness to act in concert with the party, if there was given the least assurance of honesty and reform from the White House. But no such assurance has reached Mr. GREELEY or the country. On the contrary, the only thing that seems to agitate the White House and the cabal of corrupt politicians who meet there to plot against the liberties of the country, is to devise means whereby the villainies of the Federal officials shall be covered up and hid from the eyes of a tax-ridden people.

The Radical party must indeed have reached the lowest depth when HORACE GREELEY refuses to assist in lifting it up. If the chief apostle of the faith declares that the sacred vessels have fallen into unclean and infidel hands, and have become the furnishments of heathen orgies, is it not time for the rank and file of the Republican party to ask themselves whether they will plunge into the Stygian pool of corruption at the beck of unprincipled leaders?

OUR proposal to buy out GRANT's chances for a second term, so far as it has been discussed, meets, with general favor. In the first place all honest Republicans, who have any party pride or patriotism, will gladly contribute, if thereby their party can be freed from the perpetual shame of GRANT's New York and other jobs, and his destruction of the habeas corpus in the Southern States, and his nepotism, and his gift taking.

The Germans, whose representative man he has insulted, and whose countrymen in the fatherland he has, contrary to law, furnished arms to slay, they will contribute cheerfully. Then the Israelites, who are nearly all Radicals, and who have generally a good deal of ready money, will pay him to retire, for they have not forgotten how, to promote the interests of his trafficking sire, he drove their brethren from the Southern army lines during the war. See Order No 11. In short, all decent people will be willing to give something to get rid of GRANT except the office holders. They and his relatives only, adhere to him—*they* can depend on him. For he links one virtue to his thousand vices, and follies,—he sticks to his family and friends. If indeed, you can dignify with the name of virtue that dogged and selfish spirit which seems to possess him, when, without regard to decency, or the public interest, or the deserts of the applicant, or his capacity for the office, he bestows he public honors and the public money on his parasites and kinsfolk.

IT is to be hoped that the resolutions introduced in the State Senate by Mr. WALLACE in regard to the EVANS business, and which were adopted, may be the means of getting at the bottom of that immense steal, but it is very doubtful as there appears to be too many Radical officials implicated, who are doing their utmost to keep the facts from the people.

RADICAL "INTEGRITY."

Within a few days we have chanced to hear certain Radical leaders discourse upon the present distresses of their party—and there was a marked identity in their manner of treating the harrowing subject. While they admitted that they were in trouble, they warned us not to hope that any thing good could come to the Democracy from their dissensions. "You Democrats need not flatter yourselves," said those bigoted partisans, "that you are going to make anything out of the New York Custom House frauds, or the EVANS fraud, or the French Army business—none of these can disturb the integrity of the Republican party." We might be contented to say tersely and truthfully that the moral "integrity" of the Radicals could not suffer—the party never having been known to possess such a quality. But the boasting of the Radicals deserves a more grave reply. They declare in effect, that the success of their party does not depend upon its honesty or its purity. Although EVANS has embezzled nearly $400,000 of the State's funds, and is now a fugitive that his fellow partisans *dare* not seek and seize where they *know* he can be found—although the Executive of the State is said to be compromitted in the vile business—although other State officials are also accused of complicity with him—"it is of no consequence." Although the merchants of New York have been robbed by the adventurer LEET who was furnished the position to obtain his plunder by means of the President himself and altho ugh his spoil was shared by members of the President's official household, all this too, "is of no consequence." Nor can it affect the prospects of the Radical party that arms were sold to a foreign power, by Radical placeholders, and that the proceeds of the sale were *not* put into the Treasury. All these crimes, we are triumphantly told, cannot affect the cohesion of the Radical party. Neither can the barefaced frauds committed in the late special election in Philadelphia have any effect upon its fortunes.

Now is it not monstrous that such opinions should be held and expressed by leading men of the Radical party? The crimes with which EVANS and his accomplices are charged are no less wicked than those which sent MARCER the Radical City Treasurer of Philadelphia, and YERKES, the Radical custodian of the public moneys of the city of Philadelphia (and of the State) to the Penitentiary. They are crimes which may not be crimes in the Radical code, to be sure, but they are crimes in the criminal code of every country that has wholesome laws. And yet we are told that the commission of such outrages by the leaders of the dominant party cannot affect its future success.

Has it come to this, that all a Radical leader has to do, in order to maintain his influence, and not to damage the "integrity" of the party, is to keep out of the Penitentiary? Is stealing the public money like EVANS has done—or forging pension papers, after the manner of STOKES, the natural and innocent pursuits of Radical leaders? Really such a conclusion would seem to be warranted—and there would be no danger that the party could be defeated so long as enough of the managers to "run" the party can be kept out of the state prison! There is no such license, we are happy to say, in the Democratic decalogue. When in New York certain Democratic leaders were detected in stealing the public money they were denounced as thieves by their own party and the party itself had to pay the penalty of defeat because of its unworthy leaders. But such things we are told cannot effect the "integrity" of the Radicals, nor compass their overthrow. Perhaps such may be the case but we do not think so. Much as the confidence of all honest men in the virtue of the average voter has been shaken by the fact that Radicalism could commit the sins of which it has been guilty and yet live, we do not believe the masses of that party will consent longer to be led by the EVANSES and the MARCERS and the YERKESES and the LEETS, and the POMEROYS, and those who would tolerate or palliate their crimes. It cannot be that the Republican masses will forever tamely surrender themselves to the dictation of men some of whom are more than suspected, and others who are convicted rogues.

THE announcement that Mr. W. W. HOLDEN is to be appointed Minister to Peru will not bring much strength to the Republican party. The man who could, as Governor of North Carolina, allow the robbers to run away with the credit of the State, is not the man to represent this country at any foreign court. Mr. HOLDEN has for the last few months been one of the editors of the Washington *Chronicle*, but he resigned a few days ago, because it is said, the *Chronicle* is not warmly enough devoted to General GRANT.

The above is from the Republican N. Y. *Evening Post* and of course is not a Democratic lie.

HERE is another sharp little letter from HORACE GREELEY, who may succeed in making himself understood after a while.

NEW YORK, February 29, 1872.

DEAR SIR—I am not for Grant if there is any help for it, as I trust there may be. Send all you can to Cincinnati Convention, and come yourself. New York will be largely represented there. Yours,

HORACE GREELEY.

J. N. BOYD, Esq., Chillicothe, Missouri.

THE Democrats of Lebanon county met in convention last week and selected WM. B. KREIDER, of Cornwall, for Senatorial delegate to the Reading Convention. JOHN W. HARBESON, of Lebanon, was chosen Represenative delegate.

BOUTWELL'S LYING REPORTS AGAIN.

At last the *Commercial* makes a feebie attempt to explain the discrepancies in Secretary BOUTWELL's reports and cover up his falsehoods, which have been so fully exposed in these columns, by figures taken from his own official statements; but it carefully refrains from any allusion to BOUTWELL's own figures, preferring to accept those of a correspondent. Well may it do so, as the facts are apparent to any one who will give the matter the least attention. The Philadelphia *Record*, a paper that no one can charge with having any leanings toward the Democracy, thus alludes to the subject, and to which we invite the careful attention of the reader. It says:

During the next six months all sorts of financial bugbears and statements may be expected to be put forth to influence the public mind at the Presidential election. But that there are nevertheless discrepancies in the bookkeeping of the different branches of the Treasury Department which require an explanation would seem to be unquestionable. The books of the Register of the Treasury should possess the only authorized and true exhibit of the public debt, and formerly these books were received as the best authority; *but latterly, Mr. Boutwell having assumed the function of making monthly statements large discrepancies appear.* Mr. Boutwell's statements are monthly and those of the Register of the Treasury once a year, yet both should agree to a cent; but they do not, as is witnessed by the following comparison from the official documents:

	Boutwell.	Register.	Discrepancy.
1869	$2,656,603,953	$2,489,002,480	$167 601,475
1871	2,480,672,427	2,386,358,599	94,313,828

Contradiction does not cease here:

For 1869, see Boutwell's report of 1869	$2,656,000,000
For 1869, see Boutwell's report of 1870	2,588,000,000
Discrepancy	$68,000,000

The public will not be satisfied with such confusion in the most important public accounts—nor should it be. They may be susceptible of explanation; but such diverse statements of the condition of the public finances should not be sent broadcast throughout the country under official sanction. It will be seen by the above figures that the debt statement for 1869 is represented in one report to be $68,000,000 greater than in the other, in the Secretary's report for 1871 he recites the public debt year by year, from 1861 to 1868 inclusive, and by comparing statement with the official report of Secretary Chase, Fessenden, and McCulloch for the same years, there will be found an aggregate discrepancy of $258,528,376. *Has there been any "doctoring" of these accounts, or have our treasury officials been taking lessons from some large corporations in the use of book-keeping, or rather the art of mystification?* Again, if we compare the annual reports of the secretary and the register, there will be found the monstrous discrepancy of $350,929,483. They have never agreed during the course of these ten years, and the difference swells from $250,000 in 1861 to nearly $100,000,000 in 1870, and yet this violent conflict between these officials suddenly disappears in the report of 1871, without a word of explanation, and for the first time in ten years they concur precisely to a cent. It would be satisfactory to know just how the agreement was forced.

AN ORGAN WANTED IN PHILADELPHIA.

The *Gazette* quotes from one of its grand-children, a one-horse country paper, which thinks "it is high time some one would start a live, vigorous paper" in Philadelphia, and says:

We endorse that latter sentiment with our whole heart. There is not a leading, vigorous and able newspaper published in the city of Philadelphia. They are the merest ciphers in influence, and are seldom seen or heard of outside the City of Quakers and Brotherly Love. Some time ago we called attention to the fact that our party was without a friend among the journals of the city at the other end of the State, and we re-affirm it.

Now, as Pittsburgh is well supplied with Radical journals, we suggest that one of them be shipped to the City of Brotherly Love. For instance, there is VANNOTE's *Times*, or the Allegheny *Mirror*, and if neither of them could be persuaded to go, why then let the *Commercial* pack up its traps, and depart in peace. By the way since we come to think of it, the *Commercial* would be the best one to go, as that would make the stupid old organ happy and better enable it to fight the battles "single handed and alone." We are distressed to find "our party without a friend among the journals of that city" and hope one of the above named will go there at once and supply the vacancy.

THAT sly old fox, HORACE GREELEY, has a mild way of placing the facts before his readers that the President acted most shamefully concerning the New York Custom House frauds, and that Gen. PORTER has lied in his testimony. Just hear him:

A few months later, in the summer of 1871, the President and his Secretary came on to this city. Mr. A. T. Stewart visits them at their hotel, *and tells the President that Leet and Co. are eating into our vitals, and must be choked off. There is no response.* Having opened the matter to the President, Mr. Stewart turned to the Secretary, and sought to impress his complaints on that important functionary. *Yet there is no response*—no invitation to Leet to get out of that—not even a suggestion that he is cutting it rather too fat, and ought to be satisfied with $10,000 a year or such a flea-bite. Gen. Porter cannot testify to any effort made, any desire expressed, by the *President or himself, that Leet should either drop off gorged and passive or be content with any moderate suction.*

We submit, therefore, that the testimony volunteered by Gen. Porter *is fatally inconsistent with the facts* which he could not, when cross-examined, conceal or befog. Either the President did not wish and strive to keep Leet out of this stupendous job, as Porter sought to establish, or his conduct after the thrifty Chicagoan was discovered and confessed to be heels over head *in it* is inconsistent with sanity and utterly at war with probability.

THEN PORTER'S letter to LEET, dated May 4, 1870, indicates that *the President was in possession of information that should have influenced him without delay to make sweeping changes* in the Custom House, and especially to break up the general order scandal.

The above is from the Republican Cincinnati *Commercial*, and cannot be styled a Democratic lie.

THE New York *Journal of Commerce* finds in recent official action and utterances that "the fact becomes distinctly perceptible that our merchants are to be threatened, if not punished, for the part taken by them in ripping up the old nest of frauds at the Custom House. We do not say (continues the *Journal*) that any man should be shielded from the penalties of aiding even indirectly, in the violation of revenue laws. But it should be noted in nearly every case, if not in all cases, that the demand for gratuities comes from the Custom House officials, and is in the nature of blackmailing, and it is no wonder, that merchants, knowing the power of these men, yield to their importunity at times. When merchants are willing to acknowledge with frankness their participation in such acts—the object being to break up the whole blackmailing system of the Custom House—they are really government witnesses, and merit the protection, not the vengeance of the authorities. But if they are to be punished at all, the *Journal* thinks it will be time enough to attend to them after the notorious official violators of the law have received their deserts.

THE Springfield *Republican* appears to be thoroughly out of patience with the Ring Senators. It says that "Mr. CONKLING's ill breeding is without excuse. It was not born in him, nor thrust upon him by unfavorable circumstances; he has achieved it for himself, and more shame to him." But it thinks that excuse should be made for Mr. EDMUNDS, whom it calls "one of the most narrow-minded, servile, and yet malignant men now in public life in this country," because among other things, his speech against Mr. SCHURZ last week, was simply "blackening character by insinuation"—to borrow an apt phrase from Judge THURMAN.

SINCE that thorn, the Louisville *Ledger*, has been taken from the side of the *Courier-Journal*, the latter can scare contain itself. It is as happy as a clam at high tide and affects to be very funny. Perhaps that cornered rot-gut has something to do with it.

MORE OF THE EVANS BUSINESS.

Some Rich Developements Expected—What a Republican Journal Has to Say Concerning Some of Our State Officials.

[From the Philadelphia Day, March 5.]

A Philadelphia correspondent of the New York *Sun* writes some interesting things in relation to alleged speculations made by State Treasurer Mackey and Auditor General Hartranft with the funds of the State and to their connection with the "Evans frauds." He says that "there is no doubt that a pool was made up in the Executive Department of the State government to make money out of the Pennsylvania War Claims," and that "it is to escape discovery of their crimes in this respect that several of the State officers are now hounding poor Evans to death," and among these officers, this correspondent names Hartranft and Mackey. He says, also, that it was only through the threats of Dr. Paine to prosecute these officials for conspiracy that they consented to the release of Evans, last fall.

Dr. Paine, of this city, is represented as being "after the scalps of these men. He proposes to show that the appointment of Evans as State agent was a conspiracy to make money out of the war claims. Hartranft and Mackey having prompted the investigation of Paine's college, in the alleged bogus diploma business, for the purpose of bringing him into disrepute and thus bringing discredit upon any testimony he might thereafter give against them, he has put on the war paint and has taken the war path, with tomahawk and scalping knife in hand, to slay and scalp these offending officials.

"This writer "goes on to say" that Dr. Paine has a sworn transcript of Hartranft's private account with his brokers in Philadelphia which shows that at the time these war claims were being collected that worthy had speculative transactions amounting to $681,000. He also has letters, checks, and other documents (all originals) proving conclusively that not only Hartranft, but Mackey too was using the funds of the commonwealth (money derived from these war claims) to speculate upon and to pay their private obligations."

"Paine also has the dead wood on the following transactions. Hartranft and Mackey, not long ago, used the funds of the Commonwealth to purchase $189,500 of the five per cent. bonds of the State and $31,050 of the six per cent. bonds. These bonds they sold back to the Sinking Fund under authority of Legislative enactment at a profit of $5,643 42 the whole transaction occupying but a few days. Paine has in his possession a copy of their account with the broker who made the transfers."

"The indefatigable doctor also has documentary proof that Mackey, the Treasurer loaned the money of the State to private parties, receiving for the same interest as follows: August 25, 1869, $677 50; February 9, 1870, $3,900 50; May 16, 1870, $314 50; and October 14, 1871, $5,000."

"The doctor is going to Harrisburg in a day or two to lay his proofs before the Legislature and demand an investigation. Meanwhile there is quaking in the capital lest Evans should tell the whole truth."

A part of this story, which does not appear in the *Sun*, is that when Evans was appointed claim agent for the State, Hartranft refused to deliver up the documents in his possession containing the history and evidence of the war claims, unless Evans would give him $10,000, but that Hartranft after awhile came down a peg, taking $7,500, for which he gave his note, to give the thing the appearance of a business transaction, which note Evans still holds.

From the best private information we have been able to obtain, Evans made only about $20,000 out of this war claim business for himself, and this sum was soon disposed of in the payment of his private debts. All the rest of the $291,000 allowed for commissions on the claims collected went into the pockets of the members of the "ring," who procured his appointment and the passage of the act authorizing it, and who aided, or pretended to aid him in collecting the claims.

If Dr. Paine can manage to obtain for the public correct information as to who received the balance and but-end of the $291,000—say $270,000, he will "do the state some service" and greatly gratify a great number of curious and anxious inquirers. His purpose of laying the facts in his posession before the Legislature and demanding an investigation is a good one and we wish it success, so far as the facts will warrant.

IN MARCH.

Welcome, sweet wind; you bring
A soul of Spring
From some far fragrant rose,
That blows
In some dear coming May, or half-forgotten Spring.

Welcome, sweet Dream; you bear
Your wings of air
From some far isle of love—
A dove,
Flying with gentle bough from some far, lovelier air.

What though the sweet Wind knows
A vanished rose—
My dream the Past, alone,
Has known?—
Bloom from my heart, sweet dream; climb from my dream, sweet rose.

[Extract from a colored Folk's Hymn Book, used in South Carolina.]

"We's be nearer to de Lard
Den de white folks, and dey knows it;
See de glory gate unbarred—
Walk in darkeys, past de guard!
Bet yer dollar He won't close it!

"Walk in darkeys, troo de gate,
Hark, de kullered angels holler;
Go away, white folks, you're to late!
We's de winnin kullers! Wait
Till de trumpet blow to foller.

"Halleloojah! tanks to praise!
Long enuff we've born our crosses;
Now we's de sooperior race
And, wid Gorramighty's grace,
We's gwine to hebben afore de bosses."

Mule Artillery.

The commandant of a Western fort became possessed of the idea, some time ago, that artillery might be used in Indian fighting by dispensing with gun carriages and fastening the cannon on the backs of mules. So a target was set up in the middle of the river and a howitzer was strapped upon a mule's back, with the muzzle toward the tail. The rear of the mule was turned toward the bluff. The officers stood around in a semi-circle, while the major went up and inserted a time-fuse in the touch-hole of the howitzer. When the fuse was ready the major lit it and retired. In a minute or two the hitherto unruffled mule heard the fizzing back there on his neck, and it made him uneasy. He reached his head round to ascertain what was going on, and, as he did so, his body turned and the howitzer began to sweep around the horizon. The mule at last became excited and his curiosity grew more and more intense, and in a second or two he was standing with his four legs in a bunch making six revolutions a minute, and the howitzer understand, threatening instant death to every man within half a mile. The commandant was obsered to climb suddenly up a tree; the lieutenants were seen sliding over the bluff into the river, as if they didn't care at all about the high price of uniforms; the adjutant made good time toward the fort; the sergeant began to throw up breastworks with his bayonet, and the major rolled over the ground and groaned. In two or three minutes there was a puff of smoke, a dull thud, and the mule—oh! where was he? A solitary jackass might have been seen turning successive back somersaults over the bluff only to rest at anchor, finally, with his howitzer at the bottom of the river, while the ball went off toward the fort, hit the chimney in the major's quarters, rattled the bricks down into the parlor and frightened the major's wife into convulsions. They do not allude to it now, and no report of the results of the experiment was ever sent to the War Department.

Mortality Among Infants With and Without Mothers.

Dr. E. Harris, of the New York Board of Health, who has contributed some important knowledge on the subject of the public health in large communities, now furnishes some facts in regard to the history of foundlings and orphans in hospitals. The contrast between the results of treating children with and without their mothers is almost startling in its evidence of the absolute necessity of a mother's care. Dr. Harris shows that in the almshouse infant hospital on Randall's Island the mortality in the foundling class of infants was seventy-six in one hundred of the whole number received in one year, while the rate of mortality of children received, with their mothers admitted, was only nineteen in one hundred. The fact is indisputable that motherless foundlings die at the rate of from seventy-six to eighty in every one hundred unless wet-nursed during the first year of life. And, further, the fact is clearly shown, in the experience of the infant hospital, that even the spoon-fed infants, cared for by their mothers, have far better chance of life than those fed from the hands of strangers. The rate of mortality in the foundlings and orphans when artificially nourished has proved to be 76 to 90 in 100; when fed artificially by their mothers only 30 to 40 in 100! This result is worthy of all attention, as associated with moral and economical conditions never to be overlooked. Infants abandoned to the hired wet-nurses in the asylums, or "farmed out," die at the rate of 68 to 80 in every 100 in the first year of life in American cities, and this is far better than is shown at the Montreal Foundling House, which has buried 93 of every 100 received in six years.

The Clock of Sans Souci.

It is related of Frederick the Great, of Prussia, that in going through the reception room of his palace at Sans Souci, he encountered a workman, who busied himself to get on top of a ladder to take down a clock from the wall, but owing to the smoothness of the marble floor the ladder could not be kept firm. "What art thou doing here, *mon ami?*" inquired the king. "I am a watchmaker," answered the workman, "and I have received orders from the superintendent of the palace to repair this clock; I have been trying to take it down, but cannot succeed, as the ladder does not stand firm." "Ascend the ladder," said the king," and I will hold it while you are at work." This done, the workman departed with the clock. On the following morning, the king was informed that the clock of the reception room had been stolen. No sooner had his Majesty heard this, when he found to his chagrin, that instead, as he believed, of assisting a watchmaker, he had been made the dupe of a thief. The king at once issued an order saying: "Let him run; I have been an accomplice to the theft." [Christian Union.

A Tichborne Joke.

Perhaps the heartiest laugh of the Tichborne trial was produced by the attorney-general, Sir John Duke Coleridge, in the course of his speech on the 26th of January. The learned counsel read a letter to the court and jury written by the claimant under the name of Roger Charles Tichborne to his "dear mamma," the dowager. The reading was accompanied with comments, and was thus concluded: "And he finishes," said the attorney-general, "with this edifying piece of religion: God bless you, my dear mamma, and may our Holy Mother protect you;" and, although he possibly does not mean it, it reads: "Protect you from your affectionate son, R. C. Tichborne."

The Decay of Politeness.

[From the Temple Bar.]

In nothing is the decay of politeness more remarkable than in the relations between the sexes. Men and women are antagonistic as well as familiar. We will start no vexed questions to account for this antagonism, but suggest that it must be in some sort the result of steam and smoke, since it began with the railways in olden times—not so very old, either—when the stage-coaches were our best and readiest means of travelling, women commanded the care and attention of the gallant. In case of rain, gentlemen relinquish their comfortable inside places and mounted to the roof in favor of the ladies. Coats cloaks, umbrellas—every available convenience was at their service. They were waited upon at inns, handed in and out of the coach, assisted with their luggage—taken care of, in short. Now the sight of a women in a railway carriage sends the knight further. He rushes from compartment until the obnoxious flowers or feathers that alarmed him are absent, and he gains that luxurious divan appropriate to the stronger sex, and called a "smoking-carriage." If the warning whistle precipitate him into the company of the fair sex, he leaves it as quickly as he can, and does not tarry to offer a hand or protect a bandbox. It is just possible that those ladies who have taken to cigarettes may find more favor with the wary masculine traveler. The urbanities are not equally lost in smoke. Men herd together in clubs where the pipe, emblem of low life in the last generation, is the catumet of peace of this. Women who unaffectedly dislike the odor of tobacco need not expect to be liked by the men. They are simply bores. Thus if men prefer clubs to drawing-rooms and pipes to ladies, women, asserting their rights in turn, form separate societies. They have their clubs. They become what is called "strong-minded," and the other sex, who "make chimneys of their noses," as James I. not inaptly said, puff out ridicule instead of puffing out politeness.

Came Too Soon.

The Washington Capital tells a story at the expense of a Congressman from one of the Western States. He decided to give a dinner to the new delegation from his State and gave instructions to his wife to that effect. She entered into the project with animation, but in issuing the cards of invitation happened unluckily to mention an earlier date than intended. The delegation arrived at the time specified, expectant and hungry, but the host and hostess had gone away to spend the evening. The polite servant supposed the gentlemen were on political business, and ushered them into the library, with the remark that Mr. —— had gone out, but would return soon. The hours wore away, however, and the hungry guests were well nigh famished when the worthy couple returned. Taking in the situation at a glance, they said nothing, but sent to Wormley's and Welcker's who improvised a good dinner, to which they all sat down at midnight precisely. When the Honorable Mr. Blank dismissed his guests at the door, day was just dawning in the east, and the elder guest held him by the button, and told a long story of how Davy Crockett once went home and said that fashionable people in Washington always dined next day. "I always thought (hic) that this-ere was-er-joke, but damme (hic) if it aint-er fact."

The Massacre in Buenos Ayres.

Late advices from Buenos Ayres give further particulars in regard to the massacre by the Bandil Sepoys last winter. It appears that early on New Year's morning the inhabitants were alarmed by shouts and cries of "Death to all foreigners," proceeding from a crowd of from fifty to one hundred men, who assailed the prison and overpowered the guard. An Italian happened to be passing at the time, and was trampled to death under their horses' feet. About a mile from the plaza they came upon a troop of bullocks, carts and drivers, and murdered nine of the drivers, who were Basques, besides wounding two natives. Taking the road toward Buenos Ayres, they killed a pulpero and his servant, after which they divided into two bands, and murdered twenty more Basques, including several helpless children. Afterward they proceeded in the direction of Santa Marina, at which place they were overtaken by the neighbors and National Guards, who shot six or seven of the malefactors and captured as many more. The details of the atrocities are designated by the Buenos Ayres Standard as of too revolting a character to be published. The cause of the outbreak is considered perfectly incomprehensible, and it rivals in its horror the very similar massacre of Glencoe. When the last steamer sailed, Governor Castro had called out the military, and no further trouble was anticipated.

Story's New Statue.

Miss Anne Brewster writes from Rome: "Story's new and superb statue of Semiramis is one of the boldest things he has ever modeled, and one of the most beautiful. The figure is seated, the legs crossed; on the right side the drapery is most cunningly managed; it falls around the crossed knees and thighs in folds that are half archaic, but a few touches break up the lines in places, and make you feel sure of the long, panther-like limbs beneath. The face is a summing up of the character given to Semiramis; it expresses cruelty, passion, intellect and coldness with that peculiar beauty Story gives to the Syrian faces he models. The eyeball is full, the setting hollow, the eyelid is thin, and there is a hollow between it and the brow; it is a little drawn, too, at the sides; it all suggests the thin skin around the eye of a bird of prey. The mouth is full and cold; the cheeks are lean, not meagre—in short, it is the face of one of those beautiful, tigerish women history tells us have existed, have sinned, ruled, and made humanity suffer."

Piano Playing.

A German mathematician recently being presented at a concert given by Rubinstein, counted the notes which that famous pianist had struck in playing a single piece, and found that they amounted to 62,990. The mathematician however, was not satisfied with this enumeration, and, making use of the kreutzer coin as a dynamometer, tested the pressure requisite to strike a key on Rubinstein's piano-forte, and found it to be equivalent to the weight of twenty-four kreutzers, or two and one-fifth ounces. The pressure just necessary to strike the 62,990 notes therefore amounted to 8,661 pounds; but as some passages were played fortissimo, it was calculated that the force exerted by Rubinstein in performing the piece in question amounted to 10,528 pounds. Experiments were also made upon a piano of a harder touch, and it was calculated that on this instrument the pressure to perform the piece would have amounted to 13,216 pounds.

[From Leland's Flowery Land.]

A THOUSAND YEARS AGO.

Thou and I in spirit land,
A thousand years ago,
Watched the waves beat on the strand,
Ceaseless ebb and flow;
Vowed to love and ever love—
A thousand years ago.

Thou and I in greenwood shade,
Nine hundred years ago,
Heard the wild dove in the glade
Murmuring soft and low;
Vowed to love forevermore,
Nine hundred years ago.

Thou and I in yonder star,
Eight hundred years ago,
Saw strange forms of light afar
In wild beauty glow;
All things change, but love endures
Now as long ago.

Thou and I in Norman halls,
Seven hundred years ago,
Heard the warden on the walls
Loud his trumpet blow—
"Ton amours sera toujours,"
Seven hundred years ago!

Thou and I in Germany,
Six hundred years ago—
Then I bound the red cross on;
"True love, I must go,—
But we part to meet again
In the endless flow!"

Thou and I in Syrian plains,
Five hundred years ago,
Felt the wild fire in our veins
To a fever glow;
All things die, but love lives on
Now as long ago!

Thou and I in shadow-land,
Four hundred years ago,
Saw strange flowers bloom on the strand,
Heard strange breezes blow;
In the ideal love is real,
This alone I know.

Thou and I in Italy,
Three hundred years ago,
Lived in faith and died for God,
Felt the faggots glow;
Ever new and ever true,
Three hundred years ago.

Thou and I on Southern seas,
Two hundred years ago,
Felt the perfumed even breeze,
Spoke in Spanish by the trees,
Had no care or woe;
Life went dreamily in song
Two hundred years ago.

Thou and I 'mid Northern snows,
One hundred years ago,
Led an iron, silent life,
And were glad to flow
Onwards into changing death,
One hundred years ago.

Thou and I but yesterday
Met in Fashion's show,
Love, did you remember me,
Love of long ago?
Yes; we keep the fond oath sworn
A thousand years ago!

Ballooning Extraordinary—A Balloon Within a Balloon.

M. Dupuy de Lome, the celebrated French nautical engineer and member of the French Academy of Sciences, constructed a navigable balloon during the seige of Paris, but it was not in a condition to be sent up in the air when the siege terminated by the Paris capitulation. The funds, which amounted to $9,000, were exhausted, the Communist insurrection stopped the proceedings. The balloon was concealed lest it should be destroyed by the insurgents. When the Versaillists took possession of Paris, the construction was resumed at M. de Lome's own expense. Several alterations were introduced in the original scheme, and the ascent was delayed by several unavoidable circumstances. It was made on the 9th instant, from new Fort, Vincennes before a large audience. M. Dupuy de Lome ascended himself and conducted the whole expedition. Thirteen persons were on board besides M. Zede, a naval engineer, some friends of M. Dupuy de Lome, and eight men for working the screws, four were to pull at once, and the calculated rate of motion in air perfectly calm was eight miles an hour.

The wind was blowing from the south at a rate of forty-two miles. The anemometer of Montsaurin observatory recorded only twelve; but it is known from Mr. Glaisher's ascents that ground anemometers do not give nearly the full value of aerial motion. M. Dupuy de Lome only expected a slight deviation from the direction of the wind, according to the composition of forces. The expected deviation was obtained several times during the journey, and the rate of the directing power was slightly superior to the calculation. Inside the balloon is a smaller one, which is filled with common air through an air-pump, for taking the room of the gas which escapes in consequence of the dilatation. That part of the apparatus proved also a great success, as the balloon was kept quite full until the descent. That operation was also most successfully effected, owing to the elongation of the balloon, which is elliptical, the great axis being three times the length of the smallest.

The balloon descended at Noyon, about ninety miles from Paris, in the direction of Brussels. The balloon is perfectly sound, except a small piece which was torn out of it by boys for the purpose of taking a relic, which practice is the curse of aeronautics. It will be sent to Vincennes to wait for other experiments. The weight of the car was 1,000 pounds, of passengers and crew 2,209 pounds, besides the crews and balloon. With such a weight it is possible to employ a steam engine.

What Some Wedding Presents are Worth.

A New York correspondent of the Utica Observer writes thus:

It is said of weddings, that an ingenious method of making bridal presents has been discovered, and one fair bride, at least, has been enlightened regarding "the tricks and the manners" of wedding guests. A newly made wife, having had a multiplicity of costly salvers given her on her wedding day, claimed the privilege usually accorded the recipent of such favors of exchanging whatever duplicates she might possess for something of which she stood in greater need. With this end in view, she repaired to Taffany's one day with a duplicate salver and make known her wish to exchange it. What was her surprise, however, to see the shopman glance suspiciously at the article and deny that it had ever been purchased at that establishment.

"Where did it come from, then?" the lady somewhat indignantly asked.

"Doubtless from some dollar store, madam," was the candid reply.

It was in vain the lady asserted that such could not be the case; in vain that she called the shopman's attention to the elegant case bearing Tiffany's own trade mark.

"That makes no difference, madam," was the reply." "There is a great demand for our empty cases this season, and this is probably the use to which they were put. A salver like that can be purchased for a few dollars on any of the avenues; whereas, were it the genuine article, it would cost a hundred, and the donor fancies he has all the credit of a *bona fide* gift, if it is sent in one of our cases."

The bride probably left Tiffany's a sadder and a wiser woman, and it is equally probable that another "wedding guest" was shortly made to "beat his breast" with mortification and chagrin.

A new and popular custom has been introduced into Western church fairs. It is for any man who feels like it, to sit in the middle of the room and pay ten cents for every kiss gived him by the ladies. Large sums are said to be realized in this manner for charitable purposes.

End of the Tichborne Case.

The great Tichborne case, which came to a sudden termination, as reported by cable telegraph on Thursday, had been in the courts about four years. The trial is not the longest on record, but it is one of the most remarkable. The audacity of the claimant, Arthur Orton, a butcher, in setting up the claim to the Tichborne baronetcy, has but one or two parallels in history. Orton's success in inducing the mother of the deceased Roger Charles Tichborne to acknowledge him as her son, as well as in deceiving numbers of other persons who ought to have recognized the true heir, is remarkable. The New York Journal of Commerce has the following remarks upon the case:

Under the terrible cross-examination of the clrimant, his cause greatly weakened—although he brazened out and swore through everything with an effrontery almost sublime, and cunning quite a match for the Attorney General's astuteness. But when the Attorney General (acting in a private capacity as counsel for the defense) rose and commenced that masterly speech, which lasted for many days, and is the longest ever made to a jury, it was evident that if he could prove a tenth of what he promised to, the claimant was demolished. As that grand forensic effort rolled on day by day, the claimants backers lost all hope, and it needed but a small part of the defensive testimony which Sir John Coleridge was prepared to submit to convince the jury as fully as anything could.

As yet the mails have not brought us any of the evidence for the defense, but the telegraph apprised us of one fact developed, which alone might be considered conclusive. Lord Bellew testified that he tatooed certain emblems on one of the real Roger's arms when they were at school together. Numerous other witnesses of the highest respectably sworn to having seen the marks there. The claimant had no tattoo marks, and so swore on his cross-examination, and an inspection of his person proved it. There was, however, a curious scar on his left arm, which he did not attempt to explain, but which is believed to be the erasure of the initial "A. O.," known to have been tattoo work on Arthur Orton. The theory is that he removed these initials when he planned his fraud.

Now that the case is terminated, an opportunity offers for the arrest and punishment of a number of persons, relatives of Arthur Orton and others, who seem to have assisted in the imposture. But perhaps justice will be content with the proper punishment of the man who has subjected the Tichborne estates to enormous costs in defending the property for the infant heir, and who crowned a series of the grossest libels against living persons by a dastardly effort to blast the reputation of Mrs. Radcliffe (Kate Doughty,) who was cousin of the genuine Tichborne, and one of the most determined opponents of the imposter. And so will fitly end the great Tichborne case, amid the congratulations of mankind that so iniquitous a scheme has been defeated, and the chief perpetrator placed in the way of getting his deserts.

The "Revolution" Dead.

A New York correspondent says:

Mrs. Susan B. Anthony's Revolution is dead for want of nourishment. This is the paper which was run by strong-minded women exclusively, and of which Mrs. Major Bullard was one of the editors. Tilton transferred his allegiance from Bullard to Woodhull. There is no resisting Woodhull—if she "goes for" a man that man is just as sure to subscribe as he is to take his cocktail. How well I remember the time when she "went for" me, mistaking me for another man. I was seated in a private office of a prominent Federal official. The rightful occupant had retired for a moment, and I was alone. Suddenly, in walked with a bounce a neat, trim-looking woman, with a plump waist, and a jaunty hat and feather adorning the upper end of her. With a hasty good morning, she seized upon a convenient chair, and with a sudden jerk—"one time and two motions"—she was seated by my side, very close. I looked towards the door, but her formidable presence barred escape in that direction. She asked me to subscribe; I begged to be excused. She said I must subscribe. Then she laid her little hand upon my arm and looked at me. She implored me to subscribe, and rolled her eyes at me. She besought me to subscribe; and the tone of voice which those eyes spoke went throughout like a streak of lightning. She coaxed and she flattered; I begged off. Things were getting desperate; those hands were approaching my coat collar, somebody might come in, and—the people of this world are fearfully suspicious. To save my reputation I subscribed, and paid my $4, which the gentle lady whipped into a pocket-book which she drew from somewhere in the vicinity of the chin. She then pulled from her pocket a book in which she desired me to write my name. I did so, signing my name, which it is John Smith. "What!" said the Woodhull, "is your name Smith?" "It is indeed," I replied, with the dignity becoming a Smith, and a John Smith too. "Why, ain't you Tom Murphy?" "Not a Tom," said I.—"Why my dear fellow," she said, "I thought you were Tom Murphy, and that I'd got to work hard to coax you over. But where is Tom? I must catch Tom sure." I told her Tom would not be in for a week, and so got rid of her. But that's the way subscriptions are obtained for Woodhull & Claflin's Weekly—no wonder it is a success, with those eyes going around soliciting subscribers. And so the Revolution is dead.

A Queer Case.

Dr. H. Vogel, writing from Germany to the Philadelphia Photographer, relates a queer case. A photographer made pictures of two brothers, who refused to take or pay for them on the ground that they were not likenesses. The artist complained, but the judge was of the same opinion as the brothers, and decided that the pictures were not likenesses. Mr. Potographer then went home with his rejected pictures and placed them in his show window, with the label, "The murderers of Mrs. X." The brothers then waited on the artist and alleged that it was a libel to expose their pictures with such a title, and, on his refusal to remove the placard, they entered suit. It remains to be seen how the judge will decide in this new phase of the affair.

Ladies' Dresses and Styles.

A correspondent of the New York Evening Express says:

One of the curses of our age is the weekly circulation of illustrations (10 cents each) called fashions, which are foolish, nonsensical, expensive, and tend to cultivate an impoverished taste in women. Many a man is an inmate of a prison, or harassed to death by importunate creditors, because of these extravagant and worse than useless continual changes of fashion, while the health of many a woman is impaired by them. The immense mass of false hair, jute, Mannilla grass, &c., worn by some, will deprive them sooner or later of woman's most beautiful adornment—a beautiful head of of hair. It will injure the scalp and cause the loss of the hair. It is never too late to mend.

BEAR AND FORBEAR.

Be careful, ye whose wedded hearts
Are lovingly united;
Be heedful lest an enemy
Steal on you uninvited!
A little wily serpent form,
With graceful, luring poses;
Or, coming in a different guise,
A thorn among the roses!

Be careful, ye whose marriage bells
Now merrily are ringing;
Be heedful of the bitter word,
The answer keen and stinging,
The sharp retort, the angry eye,
Its vivid lightning flashing;
The rock on which so many hopes
Are daily, hourly dashing!

"Bear and forbear;" the only way
To tread life's paths together,
Then come, and welcome, shining sun,
Or come dark, cloudy weather—
Two loving hearts dissolved in one,
That cannot live asunder,
Have put Love's golden armor on—
Oh, world, look on and wonder!

ART IN DRESS.

Some of the Absurdities of the Drawing-Room Exposed.

A writer of more than usually keen perceptions discourses as follows of the follies and absurdities of those who endeavor to follow the mandates of fashion, but who have no comprehension of the requirements of true art in the matter of dress:

To a man who has a quick eye for the picturesque, or, let us say, the appropriate, the violations of taste he meets in modern drawing-rooms are more disagreeable—they are ghastly. I am saying nothing about indecency. That is hardly a portion of my present subject. But why, if a woman has a neck like a skeleton, must she tell the world so? Why if fate has made her grow stouter than it is permitted to be, must she squeese and fold her fat into a tight low dress because it is fashion? Why must she draw a hard line around her shoulders, that seems to cut her in two, and wear sleeves which are mere straps to keep her gown on, without caring, without knowing, whether her arms are models? Why must she wear trimmings of great O's and X's and vandykes on her skirt, so that at a little distance the first thing about her that strikes the eye is the trimming? Why, if very tall, must she take the arm of a very little man and make herself and him look absured? Why will she draw attention to her want of color by wearing red or arsenic green. Why, with red hair, is her dress pink? Why, when in a pale dress, does she lean against the wall which the barbarity of custom has papered with white? Why, with black hair does she carry a heavy burden of jet flowers, combs, and impossibly thick plaits that make her head look like an elephant's on an antelope's body? Why will she trust to the very moderate gifts nature has endowed her with, to fight against the most abnormal disadvantages? Why,—why,—but enough; these are only some of the insane mistakes that nearly all girls commit, many of them girls with artistic tastes and capacities, in every direction except dress, whose eyes you may see shine with pleasure at a sunset or a bean-flower,—which, nevertheless, they steadily refuse to take a hint from.

Very few women know what style of dress suits them best, or what colors; even those who study the art study it wrongly. One may often see a woman who has the makings of a dignified goddess *se poser en coquette*, or a little creature attempt to be stately who can only be simple. The best grace is perfect naturalness. Our manners form themselves, but we must form our setting of them. Nature can do much, but not everything. Art should do something. You must choose suitable colors and suitable shapes for your dresses; you must study the room you are to appear in, if you ever mean to look right; and if you know what kind of a room you are about to be seen in, or if you know that it is one of the modern white and glaring drawing rooms, a plain black dress (but never with low neck and short sleeves) will always be safe. The reason that an ordinary low neck with short sleeves looks worse in black than in any other color, is because the hard line round the bust and arms is too a great contrast to the skin. A low neck always lessens the height, and a dark dress made thus lessens it still more, and it strikes the artistic eye as cutting the body in pieces, in this way:—If you see a fair person dressed in a low dark dress, standing against a light background some way off, the effect will be that of an empty dress hung up, the face, neck and arms being scarcely discernable. On the other hand against a dark background the head and bust will be thrown up sharply, and the whole dress and body will disappear. This effect, often enough seen, is execrably bad. If you must wear a low black dress, let it be cut square, giving the height of the shoulders (or better, the angles rounded, for corners are very trying), and have plenty of white or pale gauze, or thin black net, to soften the harsh line between the skin and the dress. White gauze or lace softens down the blackness of the dress at the edge of the bodice, and thin black stuff has an equally good effect, as it shades the whiteness of the skin into the dark color of the gown. Only under these conditions does the sudden contrast enhance, as some persons suppose the fairness of the complexion. Nature abhors sharp edges. We see contrasts in flowers and in marbles; but they are always softened, each color stealing a little of the other at the junction of the two. Even the sharp edges of a crag or house against the sky are seen by a practiced eye to gather some softening grayness, either from the surrounding colors or, by mere perspective. Trees grow thin at the edges and melt into the sky; in a prism, of course, we see the tender amalgamations of hues more distinctly, the secondaries lying clearly between the primaries. Ruskin had noticed this surely when he said: "All good colors I graduated," each mixed into the next where there are contrasts.

An Amusing Incident.

While the House was in committee of the whole to-day on the Deficiency Appropriation bill a question arose on which a division of the House was demanded, and the chairman, Stevenson, of Ohio, appointed General Butler and General Farnsworth tellers. Butler and Farnsworth are not on speaking terms, and when they met in front of the Clerk's desk they did not observe the usual custom of shaking hands, whereupon some member, wishing to carry on the joke, insisted upon introducing them. Butler was unwilling to look at Farnsworth, while the latter refused to recognize Butler. They stood looking away from each other, without speaking, to the great amusement of the members who are familiar with their peculiar relations. Each tried to ignore the presence of the other, and each announced the count of his side without consultation or agreement. Fortunately for Farnsworth, he could not tell whether Butler was looking at him or not. He has an impression that occasionally Butler went one eye on him, but he is not sure of this, for sometimes it seemed as if Butler, was looking in two or three different directions at once. The affair passed off without any personal collision.—[Wash. Cor.

Arresting a Tiger.

An account comes from India, that the Superintendent of Police at Benares, on going into the city on duty, was informed that during the night a wild beast had seriously wounded several people, and that the animal was sitting in a dark recess on the top of some steps on one of the streets. Going to the spot, the inspector saw two eyes glaring in the darkness. Taking a musket from one of the police, he fired, when, with a fearful roar, a huge tiger bounded from the recess and rushed down the steps. Fortunately the inspector had hit him in the forearm, and the tiger, missing his aim, fell into a hole. A policeman then fired at him, but missed. The same constable then attempted to kill the tiger with his bayonet, but this fell off, and the tiger, recovering himself, sprang on to the policeman, mauling him severely. A large crowd was now gathered round, and a scene of the utmost confusion ensued. The tiger bounded furiously about, wounding people on all sides. Files of policemen at this moment appeared on the scene. As they marched up with loaded muskets the hours of the tiger seemed to be numbered. Unfortunately, however, the police had forgotten the caps for their muskets, and had accordingly to beat an ignominious retreat. Seeing the state of affairs, the inspector rode off to obtain assistance. He returned after the interval of an hour, with some officers, who brought both guns and caps. In the meantime other gentlemen had come up and the tiger was brought to bay in a place enclosed with walls. Some hair-breadth escapes took place, the assistant magistrate falling through the roof of a house in escaping from the infuriated beast. A well directed volley from a number of guns at lenght killed the tiger, who had already wounded twelve people, one an old woman, who is not expected to recover.

VARIETIES.

In Peru the railways have "ladies" smoking cars.

A child was born in a London theatre during a performance, February 12th.

The practice of wearing veils over the eyes is said to be very injurious to the sight.

It is not uncommon for girls of ten and eleven years of age to be married in Japan.

The Councilmen of Boston and Chelsea, Mass., have voted to adorn themselves with badges.

A New York temperance lecturer has been a drunkard twenty-seven years, and has had the delirium tremens six times.

In New Orleans, it is said the ladies are observing leap year by giving up their seats in the street cars to gentlemen.

Some one says: "There is but one way to be happy, but there are a thousand ways to be wretched."

A jealous young lady in Oswego attempted to poison a bride by introducing arsenic into the wedding cake.

Only one person in ten thousand lives to be one hundred years old, and but one in a hundred reaches sixty.

Three rascals whose business it was to rob graves for the purpose of supplying the chignon market, have been arrested and imprisoned at Lyons, France.

After a column of eulogy, a Kentucky paper allows that Mrs. Moulson is as handsom as a Blue-grass girl, and that is the highest praise it can give.

"Don't you remember the next word in your lesson? It's the word after cheese. What comes after cheese?" "Mouse," triumphantly exclaimed the puzzled pupil.

Domestic young lady (making a pie) "Frank, the kitchen's no place for boys. Has dough such on attraction for you?" Clever youth—"It isn't the *dough*, cousin, —it's the *dear*."

Ferriage is very cheap in New York. The Jersey City passengers for a day or two past; have been enabled to enjoy a two or three hours' trip among the ice cakes—all for three cents.

The following congratulatory telegram was received from Cincinnati by a wedding party in Nashville: "Congratulations on your nuptials. May your future troubles be only little ones."

The English steamer Salsette, which recently took a cargo of oysters to England, has returned to Cresfield, Md., for another cargo. The former speculation is said to have proved very profitable.

"What do you think of the President?" said a Congressman to a young lady just from the White House. "I think he is a stick." "Hard on the stick," remarked the Congressman.

In Brooklyn, Thursday, a boy aged nine appeared in court to "sign a deed to dispose of property." Two sisters accompanied him, aged respectively 19 and 15. The Judge sent them away to see a lawyer.

At a dinner party in Paris, given by an American, each guest found a valuable souvenir under his or her plate. The ladies received rings, bouquet holders, lockets or fans; the gentlemen, cigar cases, pocket books, etc.

A magnificent nugget of solid gold unmixed with quartz, weighing 52¼ ounces, and valued at $1,000, was found in the deep placer diggings at Volcano, Amador county, Cal., recently.

Mr. Corcoran, the well-known Washington banker, is in much better health since he went to Europe. He is now at Cannes, in the South of France, on the Mediterranean.

A lady at Paris, Me., has brought an action for breach of promise against a gentleman of that city. She claims $200 damages, which she alleges to have been the cost of the extra wood and oil consumed during the courtship.

A Prussian physician has found out all about hydrophobia, and hastens to make public his discovery. He says that the "main cause of rabies is the anatomical alteration of the kidneys through their paranchymatous inflammation." Of course, we knew that it was something like that.

The Washington Star corrects the item which is floating around to the effect that Mrs. ex-President Tyler is "a lady of venerable years." She is the second wife of Mr. Tyler, and was married to him during his Presidency—an event, from the youth of the lady, creating a great sensation at the time. She is still a very beautiful women, and of youthful appearance.

Downsville, Delaware Co., furnishes a romantic story. It concerns a recent marriage, in which both bride and groom are in their eightieth year. They have loved from childhood, but the course of true love has been so rough that they have been unable to secure their hearts' desire until now. At many periods they have been separated for years; and previous to their wedding day they had not met for a decade.

Weekly Post.

JAS. P. BARR.....WM. SCHOYER.
JOS. S. LARE.....E. A. MYERS

JAMES P. BARR & CO.,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.
145 Wood Street, Corner Virgin Alley.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, March 16, 1872

ALLEGHENY COUNTY DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEE—A meeting will be held on

SATURDAY, MARCH 16TH,

at 12 o'clock at the

ST. CHARLES HOTEL

for the purpose of naming the time for the holding of the County Convention and for other business that may be brought before the Committee. By order.

JOHN H. BAILEY, Chairman.

THE situation of the French at present has been aptly described by some one who says: "They don't know what they want and will never be satisfied until they get it.'

FOR several days our Radical neighbors have omitted to say one word about the reduction of the public debt. Has our exposure of BOUTWELL's lying statements, taken from his official figures spiked their guns?

THE action of the Reform Republicans in Nashville, would seem to indicate that the Cincinnati Liberal Convention is going to be a more formidable affair than the Radical managers are willing to admit. Whether the Liberal movement will develop any strength in the East or not, does not appear as yet, but that it is rapidly growing in the West and Southwest is very certain.

THE testimony being developed before the French Arms Committee, although rather meagre so far, tends most strongly to show that there was hardly a pretense made to conceal the fact that the arms were being sold to the French agents. As for instance, the reply of Colonel BENET, to a question as to whether he would feel justified in selling twenty thousand breech-loading muskets, when only two thousand had been advertised for sale, he replied that he would, showing conclusively that the whole business was conducted with premeditated looseness.

THE charges of misconduct and misapplication of money made against Mr. ROBESON, the Secretary of the Navy, are to be investigated by a Committee appointed for the purpose. It appears that the House Committee of Claims, in the pursuit of its regular duties, discovered the existence of such irregularities in Mr. ROBESON's accounts, that they deemed it necessary to ask for a special Committee to investigate the affairs of the Naval Department. Senator BLAIR, of Michigan, at once offered a resolution with this view, no doubt fearing that some anti-Administration Senator would get ahead of him, and thus secure some advantage over the Administration.

So far, our proposition that a couple of colored men be selected among the delegates to represent the Banner County in GRANT's Philadelphia Convention, and also a couple of them be sent to the Constitutional Convention, has not met with any response from our Radical neighbors. It is too bad that the "disloyal and copperish old POST" is compelled to stand up "single handed and alone" for the rights of our colored population. But then we must remember that negroes are only good enough to vote provided they vote the Radical ticket and that they need not apply for positions of honor or profit. The white trash want all the good things for themselves.

THE *Dispatch*, in that ingenious strain of argument for which it is so justly famed, answers our exposition of Mr. BOUTWELL's mismanagement of the national finances, by stating that there are some irregularities in the accounts of the officials in York county, Pennsylvania. Why the EVANS "irregularity" or the YERKES and MARCER "irregularity" was not instanced, we can only conjecture. But we desire to state, for the information of the *Dispatch*, that THE POST never hesitates to denounce fraud and official thievery wherever they are to be found, nor will such idle arguments as those used by our cotemporary divert us from exposing, as far as lays in our power, the outrageous mismanagement of City Hall jobs, and of our national finances, as practiced by Mr. GEORGE S. BOUTWELL, another installment of which appears in our columns this morning.

WE submit that it is in exceedingly bad taste for any Democratic journal to furnish ammunition in advance of the National Convention, and which may be used by the opposition hereafter, against either of the gentlemen mentioned by Democratic journals, whose names are likely to be presented before that body for nomination. Before the Convention each and every journal, as well as every individual voter, has a right to go for whom they please, and when the Convention names the man all should rally to his support. It is to be presumed that no sensible journalist would suggest the name of any gentleman who is not sound in politics and pure in reputation, and when so suggested it should at least be received with respect. We would like to know from those few journals that indulge in these practices, what they propose to do about it, in case the gentleman they slur should be nominated? We hope to hear no more o it.

A NEW DEAL IN ERIE.

On Monday last Generals DIX, MCCLELLAN, BARLOW and various notable civilians made a flank movement upon Erie, and to all present appearances, succeeded in utterly overthrowing JAY GOULD and the old Erie Directory. The attack upon Mr. GOULD was exceedingly well planned, and although he had an inkling that something adverse to his interests was in contemplation, he was totally unprepared for the extraordinary *denouement*, despite the fact he had filled the halls and corridors of the Erie offices with policemen, giving the captain in charge positive instructions not to admit any one without his orders.

It appears that on Saturday last, the Vice President, of the road, assuming that Mr. GOULD, the President, was absent from the city, called a meeting of the Board of Directors to fill the vacancies caused by the recent retirement of a number of the Board? GOULD himself was notified to appear in the capacity of a Director. The attorneys of the road suspecting that a *coup* was intended went before Judge INGRAHAM and procured an injunction restraining all action under the call, the grounds of the application being that the President of the Erie road was not absent from the city, and, therefore, the call of the Vice President was illegal.

GOULD, and FIELD, and SHEARMAN thus felt themselves secure, and awaited developments. Shortly after noon on Monday, nine of the old Board of Directors, who constituted a majority, began voting for new Directors. Mr. FIELD then appeared upon the scene with the injunction, which was immediately seized and torn up, and the election of new Directors proceeded with. The following gentlemen were elected: General DIX, General MCCLELLAN, W. R. TRAVERS, H. G. STEBBINS and W. W. SHERMAN.

As thus consiituted the Board was anti-GOULD, and the next act in this singular drama was to elect General DIX, President, and O. H. P. ARCHER, Vice President of Erie, Mr. GOULD still continuing as a Director. FIELD and SHEARMAN were dismissed as attorneys for the road, and General BARLOW elected in their places. Instructions were immediately issued to all the officers and employees of the Company to disregard all orders from the old officers.

Thus the matter rests at this writing, so far as the control of Erie is concerned, although the air is thick with rumors. The matter will go at once to the courts, no doubt for settlement, and GOULD never having failed in his schemes with Erie, will no doubt, make a strong fight of it for the mastery. But just now it looks as though he was at a disadvantage, having been taken so completely by surprise in the beginning. As to the merits or demerits of the fight, as it now stands, of course no correct conclusions can be drawn until fuller developments are made

THE GERRYMANDER.

We published in our edition yesterday the bill providing for the Congressional apportionment of the State. By an oversight the Twenty-first District was omitted from the list. This gives us occasion to call attention to the outrageous formation of the District, for the evident purpose of preventing the election of one or two Democratic Congressmen. The Twenty-first District, according to this bill is composed of the counties of Westmoreland, Fayette, and Greene, which gave an aggregate Democratic majority for Congressmen two years ago of 4129, when the counties formed parts of *two* Districts both of which elected *Democratic* Congressmen. This large Democratic majority is to be neutralized by throwing it all into a single District. But this is not the most outrageous feature of the case. The District is a "gerrymander" equalled only in outrageousness by the formation of the legislative district composed of Washington, Beaver and Butler counties, by means of which the Democratic majority of Washington county was literally disfranchised at the last election.

There is no sort of a reason which can be given why Westmoreland, Fayette and Greene should be formed into a Congressional District. The District thus formed is one hundred and twenty-five miles long, and does not exceed thirty-five miles in extreme width. While Westmoreland and Fayette abut upon each other, Greene only corners with Fayette and lays behind Washington. Thus we have a District extending from the Conemaugh river to the line of West Virginia, while the Twenty-fourth District is composed of the counties of Washington Beaver and Butler, another wasp-waisted District, about one hundred and thirty miles long, about thirty-five miles across Washington county, some eight or nine miles wide at the junction of Washington and Beaver counties, and about ten or twelve miles wide at the junction of Beaver and Butler, all three of the counties merely cornering and no two of them abutting upon each other. Here we have two long, narrow Districts extending nearly half way across the State, North and South, made for the express purpose of disfranchising Democratic voters. We shall have something more to say in the future concerning this House Bill, and the outrages it seeks to fasten upon the people of the State.

THE NEW HAMPSHIRE ELECTION.

It is rather amusing than otherwise to note the ecstacy into which our GRANT exchanges were thrown by the result of the New Hampshire election—a result that all intelligent politicians of the different parties had anticipated for months. While there was a bare possibility that the Democratic candidates would be elected, all the chances were in favor of the election of the Radical candidates.

There are two reasons, either of which alone would be a sufficient answer why the State of New Hampshire should have gone for the Radical party. 1. The State never was Democratic, at least not during the past twenty years. 2. This being the first election this year, the Administration was naturally anxious to come off victorious, and having unlimited means at its command, it was an easy matter to expend them to a good advantage in a small anti-Democratic State.

More convincing reasons than these could not be given. But for the purpose of demonstrating the fact that New Hampshire has always been an anti-Democratic State, we reproduce the following table of Republican majorities during the past sixteen years, from which it may be judged whether the result of last Tuesday's election is to be boasted of as an Administration victory:

1856	Governo r..... 2,448	1864	Presiden..... 3,529
1857	Presiden t..... 5,556	1865	Governer..... 6,125
1858	Governor 5,192	1866	Governor..... 4,656
1859	Governor 3,543	1867	Governor..... 3,148
1860	President..... 11,638	1868	President..... 6,997
1860	Governor..... 4,493	1868	Governor..... 2,523
1861	Governor..... 4,015	1869	Governor..... 3,773
1862	Governor..... 3,584	1870	Governor 1,453
1864	Governor..... 5,666		

In 1871, WESTON the Democratic candidate for Governor received a plurality of 808, over PIKE, the Radical candidate. This result was no more surprising to the Republicans than it was to the Democrats, and, as was clearly demonstrated at the time, arose from bad and injudicious nominations made by the Radical leaders.

Like causes generally produce like results, a fact which the Administration leaders were not slow to observe. The bad nominations of 1871, kept a large number of Republican voters away from the polls. This, of course, was to be avoided in 1872. More judicious nominations were to be made and judicious nominations were not alone to be relied upon; but every appliance known to the unscrupulous politician, when he knows he is entering a struggle which is either life or death to him, was called into requisition. Money was spent lavishly by the Radical leaders not only in parades and meetings, but in the absolute purchase of votes.

But after all the effort which has been expended, the result is not one to comfort the Administration, since Mr. STRAW's plurality in 1872, is but little if any greater than WESTON's majority over PIKE in 1871. By reference to the table which we give above, it will be seen that the average Republican majority from 1856 to 1870 was about 6,000. In 1872, upon a statement of the returns it is likely to fall below one-sixth that amount. The result of the election shows that the Radical party is only able to maintain a bare ascendancy in New England by making the most herculean efforts.

As compared with past elections the Democracy has gained ground. But suppose that New Hampshire had went Democratic, it would have proved anything but beneficial to the Democratic party in the long run. Such a result would have secured GRANT's defeat in the Philadelphia Convention, a fact which would not have been as favorable to democratic success at the Presidential election, as his nomination by that Convention. GRANT is the weakest man that can be put up by the Radical party; therefore, anything that would contribute to his defeat in the Philadelphia Convention, would run contrary to the interests of the Democratic party.

ONE of the most extraordinary freaks of human atrocity inspired by religious—or rather irreligious—fanaticism, on record in modern times is the MARQUAND tragedy which took place near Dayton, Ohio, on Saturday night of last week. Both the father and the mother had worked themselves up to that pitch that they believed it was necessary to murder their five children. Two of them escaped, but the remaining three were most brutally murdered by their unnatural parents, after which MARQUAND murdered his wife, evidently with her own consent. We presume that there are but few cases on record in which both husband and wife have been seized with such a murderous insanity, and then proceeded to carry out such an unexampled plan of murder so systematically, under the belief that they were propitiating the Deity.

THE Radical legislators of Ohio, seem to be as well up in the apportioning business as they are in this State. The bulk of the Radical vote lies in the northern portion of the State. By making all the Congressional Districts in this section of the State, as much below the apportionment as they dare, and all the Democratic Districts as much above the apportionment as possible, they expect to arrange matters so that the Democrats will not be able to elect more than four or five Congressmen next fall. In some of the proposed Democratic Districts in the Southern portion of the State, the Democratic majority reaches from fifteen to twenty thousand, Even our Pennsylvania Radicals might learn something from their Ohio brethern.

THE PROPOSED OIL MONOPOLY.

The acrimonious discussion, which has for some time occupied the public mind, between the various oil interests, is at length beginning to assume a more definite shape, and out of the mass of smoke comes a glimmer of light. The "South Improvement Company," if nothing worse, is a very huge blunder, so far as the interests of Pittsburgh and this region are concerned. It is said to be under the patronage of four of the principal railroad lines leading to the eastern seaboard. The object of this widespread monopoly is no doubt already defeated—or at least let us hope so.

We propose to give what we consider good and sufficient reasons for this hope. Pittsburgh being the nearest point to the oil regions can, with proper circumspection, compete with the East in refining oil. She does not want to lose the advantage of her local situation, which she may eventually do, if it becomes necessary to resort to extreme measures to break up the "Improvement Company" monopoly.

Suppose a new outlet northward, independent of the four principal railway lines should be opened, for the transportation of crude oil from the oil regions to market, what would become of the refining interests of Pittsburgh? Would they not be practically destroyed at once?

The tenor of the mass meetings recently held in the oil regions indicate that such steps will be taken if this monopoly is pushed further. The producers, who have received encouragement from outside parties, are making plans for the construction of a new line of railroad to one of three points; Erie, Dunkirk or Buffalo, which would furnish an outlet for the oil production.

Erie very promptly offered to furnish half enough money to construct the road if it terminated at that point. This would furnish one desirable outlet. A well informed exchange, in discussing the proposition to build a road from the oil regions, to another of the points spoken of, says that Buffalo, though twice as far from the oil districts, promises to subscribe handsomely to the road if it shall terminate there, and offers many inducements which Erie does not offer. A railroad to Buffalo would pass through a populous country, which is ready to help the road. Buffalo is a more central point for an oil market than Erie, and its choice of routes communicating with the East is not so limited during a part of the year. Last year the oil product of the district affected by this monopoly was nearly six million barrels. A railroad to Buffalo, which could obtain one-third of this freight would therefore have a pretty fair income to begin with. Buffalo also needs a more direct communication with the coal mines, which it reaches now only by indirect routes two or three times longer than the proposed road would be.

With such a road the transportation of crude would naturally lie north and east instead of south, an event which would utterly ruin the refining business in this vicinity. Therefore, it is the part of wisdom for Pittsburgh to pause and reflect upon this subject. The interests of the Pittsburgh refiners and the oil producers should be identical. Make them identical, and Pittsburgh will have control of the refining business, and, as a sequence, the oil trade of the country. Make them antagonistic, and the eastern refiners will cultivate the producers and seize upon all the advantages that naturally belong to Pittsburgh. We can get along without these grasping monopolies to assist our business. Especially can we do so, when that monopoly threatens to destroy the very interests it professes to protect.

GRANT AS THE GREAT ACCUMULATOR.

The N. Y. *Sun*, Republican, is endeavoring to foot up the value of Gen. GRANT's "accumulations" in real estate and hard cash since his accession to the Presidency. After enumerating his thrifty investments in the DENT Farm, near St. Louis, the Seneca Stone quarry, and Western Union Telegraph stock, the editor says:

> Now, when it is remembered that this official entered upon his office a comparatively poor man, and that to-day his property is estimated at over half a million, while his current expenses are represented by his friends as more than his salary, a natural curiosity is excited to know in what manner such enormous accumulations have been made. They could not have grown out of the receipts of the comparatively limited salary paid him, for that he has spent and more. He has been engaged in no legitimate business out of whose ventures they could have been realized. There is but one way in which they can be accounted for. He has sedulously cultivated, since his elevation to the Presidential office, the acquaintance and friendship of the wealthiest men in the land, and especially of those who grew rich by means of the enormous profits from fat contracts during the war.

But farther on, the *Sun* adds:

> There was one man of wealth whose friendship he courted, but has it not. That man is one of the merchant princes of this city. He has read him thoroughly, and now fully comprehends that beneath his pretended patriotism there are underlying deep, inexhaustable veins of selfishness and remorseless cupidity. He recently remarked, with great shrewdness, "His avarice is the only trait in his character in which he resembles Marlboro."

WE do not subscribe to the statement that because a man is an editor of a newspaper, that, therefore, he should not hold office, and discharge that duty of the citizen, as well as the exalted duty of a journalist. Looked at in a party way, there is no reason why an editor should wash the dishes of his party all his life, and never have a square meal at the table, as a recompense for his labors. Regarded from the stand point of fitness, there is certainly no reason why an editor cannot discharge the duties of an office with fidelity, and to the public advantage. Therefore, we think that the selection of Mr. C. D. BRIGHAM to the position of Auditor General, should not be objected to—but rather commended—on the ground that he is the editor of an influential newspaper. His opponents must find a more valid objection.

GRANT's Washington organ made a most egregious blunder a few days since while assailing Senator TRUMBULL. It charged that the Illinois Senator had been employed in connection with the MCCARDLE case by President JOHNSON, receiving a fee of ten thousand dollars, and that that fee influenced his vote in the impeachment trial. This was intended to injure Mr. TRUMBULL, but the true history of the case turns the tables upon President GRANT and makes the *contretemps* exceedingly ridiculous. It appears that General GRANT, as General of the Armies, and Secretary STANTON employed Mr. TRUMBULL as *Government counsel* in the case. The constitutionality of the Reconstruction Laws was involved in this case. President JOHNSON having vetoed them upon the advice of Attorney General STANBERRY, the latter gentleman refused to appear in the case, whereupon GRANT and STANTON secured the services of Mr. TRUMBULL, inasmuch as his connection with the reconstruction measures peculiarly fitted him to manage the Government side of the case. This boomerang which was intended to hit Mr. TRUMBULL reacts upon Mr. GRANT with double force.

A WASHINGTON correspondent says the following will be substantially the reply of Judge DAVIS in accepting the Labor Reform nomination:

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 9.

GENTLEMEN—For the distinguished honor you have conferred upon me by tendering me the nomination of the Labor party of the country I desire to return my heartfelt thanks. My sympathies have been and are with the labor element of this nation. My whole life I may point to as a struggle from obscurity upward and I trust it has been throughout of that exemplary character which will commend me to the confidence of my fellow-men. The present distinction has not been sought by me, and it is therefore peculiarly gratifying to me. I accept it in good faith, and I must express the hope that your efforts will have the effect to crystalize the movement into your own best interests.

Your obedient servant,

To A. M. Puett, etc., etc. DAVID DAVIS.

THE N. Y. *Sun* is still after that pet of Gen. GRANT, Secretary ROBESON. In a column leader it reiterates its charges, calls upon the House of Representatives to investigate the matter and thus concludes:

These are only a part of the accusations which we have made against this man. They are all susceptible of proof, either before a court of law or a committee of Congress. The documentary evidence and the most important witnesses are still in the Navy Department, and can be found and produced any day. As we have said, there are other cases in which Robeson's rapacity and villainy have been equally displayed, respecting which our investigations and proofs are not yet complete. But those that we have now specified are enough to demonstrate that this man is one of the greatest public robbers of the day; and the sooner the representatives of the Republican party bring him to trial, and see to it that he receives a condign punishment, the better it will be for their party.

SENATOR SCHURZ delivered, in his native tongue, a stirring address to an audiance composed almost entirely of Germans in Washington on Saturday evening, his subject being "The American Nation." He advised his auditors to forget they were Germans, in the broad light of the American Nation; to retain the virtues fostered in the fatherland, but in this free country to become an example to all who seek a home upon our shores. He said he knew the Germans could be depended upon in a fight against trickery, wrong and corruption, which sentiment was vociferiously applauded. The address was full of patriotic sentiments, and the speaker was repeatedly cheered.

THE *World* calls attention to the fact that the press dispatches of PORTER's testimony to many of the Western papers were a vehicle of falsehood in stating before GRANT's letter introducing LEET to Mr. GRINNELL, PORTER had written to LEET communicating the President's objection to LEET's connecting himself with the Custom House. The fact is, that the letter of deprecation and warning was written in May, 1870, whereas GRANT's recommendation of LEET to GRINNELL was in March 1869—*fourteen months before.*

IT appears that the large expenditures of money under the Ku Klux act, two millions appropriated for that purpose have not proved sufficient, and the House on Thursday, provided for another million. Federal officials and witnesses in such cases are costly. It is a good way of spending money and rewarding partisans at the South. As a campaign fund for the next Presidential contest it will, no doubt prove a profitable investment.

OBITUARY.

Hon. John Grayson.

We are pained to record the death of this well and favorably known gentleman, which occurred in his residence in the town of Washington, Pennsylvania, on Tuesday, March 12, at the advanced age of ninety years. Mr. GRAYSON was a distinguished soldier of the war of 1812. In 1817 he established the Washington *Examiner*, and was its editor and proprietor for about forty years. He was subsequently appointed Associate Judge of the courts of Washington county, the duties of which he discharged with fidelity. He also filled for several years the office of Pension Agent in this city. Mr. GRAYSON was widely known and esteemed as an honest and upright man, and his death, although anticipated by his immediate friends, will be sincerely lamented by all who knew him. His funeral took place yesterday (Wednesday) afternoon at 3 o'clock.

THE GRANT FRAUDS.

Ald. Wm. M'Mullin on the Stand—The Palmiest Days of the Fourth Ward Eclipsed.

The examination of witnesses for the contestant, Col, M'Clure, was resumed in Philadelphia on Monday. Among the testimony we find the following:

Ald. William McMullin, sworn—Was in the Fourth divisiou, Twenty-fifth ward, on the 30th of January, from 8 A. M., until the pols closed; police officers were there who drew voters away and arrested them, there were police officers there in citizen's dress from down town, who would pick a fight with legal voters, and the officers in uniform would arrest them; I went to this division under instructions from the Democratic Executive Committee.

Cross examined—John Ward was one of the officers in citizens' dress; he was electioneering there and figuting all day; I saw him knock a man down; the man who was knocked down was arrested by a policeman in uniform; the same officer threatened to arrest me two or three times; I got 30 or 40 men to vote between 11 and 12 o'clock; the down town mob of disguised policemen assaulted, knocked down and drove away three voters; Johnny Ward, a Postoffice man named Jo. Leibrandt, Jo. Hurly living in the western end of Fourth Ward or Twenty-sixth ward; Patterson, living in the Third ward; Nelson, living, I think, in the Second ward and about twenty others helped in beating these men; many of these voters were arrested; in fact, every active man in the division was locked up by three o'clock; went to the station house to try to get them out, and was told that they would keep them there until the polls closed; citizens were attacked and beaten and driven away all the afternoon; the same "carryings on" were going on in the Sixth Division; citizens appealed to me for protection, but I was as helpless as a child; I was too far from home; a man named Thomas Doran drove up with me in the wagon: he was no sooner on the ground than he was arrested, taken to an Alderman's office and fined $5; a number of Democrats were there living out of the division; John Ahern, Robert Smith Lyster, McManus, and a number of others stopped there during the day and asked how things were going and went away.

To Mr. Buckalew—They arrested every active man around; the thing was shameful; it was not equaled by the Fourth Ward in its palmiest days. [Laughter.]

To Mr. Hagert—There was a rumor that I was locked up, and my friends came there I suppose to look after me; I was told that if I did not go away in an hour I would be arrested; at the end of the hour a policeman said to me, "You're not gone yet;" I said "No, I am going to stay here until the polls are closed;" we walked up the street and had a drink together, and that was the end of it.

John Briggs testified that he was the McClure window inspector, Tenth division. Twenty-second Ward; Thos. Bell, Judge of Election, picked a spree with the Democratic officers the first thing in the morning, ordered witness away from the window and took possession of the box himself; would not allow me to take the tickets; said I should not take a ticket all day; the Judge took the tickets; the first hour I saw him put his hand in the box and count the tickets before the hour had expired; the next hour *I saw him take tickets out of his vest pocket and put them in the box and take others out.*

PERSONAL.

A new afternoon paper styled the *Register* appeared in Memphis, yesterday. It is edited by F. A. Tyler, late editor of the *Appeal*.

The Paris crew of St. Johns offer to row the Biglin's, of New York, at Springfield, Mass., for one thousand dollars a side or upwards.

Gen. Sickles has been granted an extended leave of absence from Spain. Nothing further has yet been done by the Administration in relation to the mission.

A Quebec dispatch states that Colonel W. H. Brown, a notary and high-born Englishman, absconded with a hundred thousand dollars, which he held in trust for clients and relatives, and the funds of the Stadacena Club.

A dispatch says that there is trouble in the Richmond postoffice growing out of the tyrannical disposition shown by the postmistress there, one Miss Van Lew, to her subordinates.

Several prominent Massachusetts volunteers, officers of the late war, have formed an organization for the purpose of raising funds for a monument over the grave of the late Governor Andrew.

Geo. W. Fishback, one-third proprietor of the St. Louis *Democrat*, wants to retire from the concern, but has refused overtures from the remaining partners, Messrs. McKee and Fisher, and entered suit to bring about a dissolution of partnership and a valuation of the property. It is claimed that no ill feeling is manifested or existing between the parties involved in the suit, nor is there anything political mixed in the matter.

The Committee on Plans and Architecture, from the United States Centennial Commission, will visit New York and Boston in a few days, to confer with such architects as may desire to compete in submitting for the immense building which will cover in extent not less than fifty acres. Henry Probasco, of Ohio, David Atwood, of Wisconsin and George A. Batchelor of Dakota, are members of the Committee.

NEW YORK, March 12.—A Matamoras dispatch reports the recapture of Zeacatcas by Corrello, acting in conjunction with the troops from Guanojuato, and in command of Sanchez Ochoa. There are rumors that Trevino was defeated and is wounded, and that Martinez, Naranjo and Cadena, were taken prisoners, losing their artillery and ammunition. Canales, the Governor of Tamaulipas has ordered Quiroga to leave the State or he will compel him to.

ALBANY, March 13.—The Erie bill was ordered to a third reading in the Senate this afternoon. The first section was amended so as to restrict the repeal of the classification act to the Erie Railroad. The second section was amended by striking out the Chief Justice as the person who should appoint Inspectors of election and giving that power to the Governor, the Attorney General and Comptroller providing that all processes, properly authorized by law shall be good, thus preventing the passage of any by law prescribing the particular form for a process and that the directors must be residents and citizens of the United States.

A MOTHER, near Scranton, the other day went out, leaving two children asleep and alone in the house. When she came back, children, home and all were gone—burnt up.

Lawyer David Dudley Field is reported to have denounced Attorney General Barlow, of the State of New York as a malicious stupid scoundrel.

THE LIBEL LAW.

SENATE.

HARRISBURG, PA., March 13.

The Constitutional Convention Bill.

from the House, was then considered as the special order. This bill has been amended in the Senate Committee by substituting 131 delegates instead of 133 of whom 32 shall be delegates at large, and 99 to be elected from Senatorial districts, 3 for each Senator, all to be elected on the cumulative plan; vacancies to be filled by the appointment of delegates at large, who shall have been elected by the votes given to persons whose places are to be filled; the Convention to meet April 15, 1873, instead of the third Tuesday of November, 1873, as in the House Bill.

Mr. BILLINGFELT moved an amendment substituting 132 delegates all to be elected at large, on the comulative plan, to secure a non-partisan convention, and that the Secretary of the Commonwealth preside, without the right to vote. Postponed till to-morrow morning.

Bituminous Again.

The consideration of the bituminous coal screen bill was again resumed.

Mr. PURMAN moved an amendment that the arbitrators of the losing party shall pay the costs. Adopted.

Mr. ANDERSON moved a proviso that nothing in this act shall interfere with or prevent miners or their employers to make contracts or arrangements such as may be agreed upon.

Messrs. HUMPHREYS and WALLACE opposed the amendment as unwise and superfluous.

Mr. ANDERSON said that this amendment was all the opponents of the bill asked, and

Mr. GRAHAM supported it as not impairing the force of the bill.

It was adopted—Yeas, 11; nays, 10.

The bill passed as amended and went to the House.

Mr. Petriken's bill, creating a Board of State Fish Commissioners, passed a second reading.

The Libel Bill.

Mr. GRAHAM called up his bill admitting the truth in evidence in libel cases concerning regularly established newspapers and periodicals.

White's Mountain in Labor.

Mr. WHITE offered the following amendment:

That it shall be lawful for the defendant to give in evidence that the libellous publication was copied through inadvertence and without malice from another paper or periodical or that the publication was made through imposition practiced upon the publisher by a reputable person, and if the jury in any such case shall find that the libel was written or published in the manner aforesaid it shall operate to the acquittal of the accused.

The bill was then postponed till to-morrow.

Adjourned.

SENATE.

Special to THE POST.]

HARRISBURG, March 12, 1872.

The New Auditor General.

A message from the Governor was read appointing C. D. Brigham, Esq., of the Pittsburgh *Commercial*, as Auditor General, to date from the first Tuesday of May next.

The Governor adds that the appointment, though good for three years under existing laws, is subject to legislation and recommends that the Legislature make provisions for the election of an Auditor General at the next general election.

Mr. RUTAN immediately offered a resolution that the nomination of C. D. Brigham is hereby ratified and confirmed, and said C. D. Brigham is hereby authorized to hold said office for three years from the first Tuesday in May next.

Referred to the Judiciary General Committee.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The Free Pipe Bill.

The Free Pipe Bill, authorizing companies to be formed under the General Manufacturing and Mining Law for laying pipe for the transportation of oil, came up.

Mr. McJUNKIN offered the following amendment:

Provided that no line of pipe shall be laid under this act within five miles of the State line for the purpose of carrying oil out of the State, and that owners, producers, and shippers of all oil intended for Philadelphia, Baltimore and New York using the pipe laid under this act, shall give preference to the line of road traversing the greatest distance in this State at the same rates for transportation.

This is understood to be a compromise between the oil producers and transportation companies and to be a settlement of the existing difficulties in the oil regions.

The Bill Passed

as amended by Mr. McJunkin, and having passed the Senate in a brief time was signed by the Governor and is now a law.

POLITICAL NOTES.

The Congressional Apportionment for Allegheny County.

The Republicans of the House were in caucus late to-night on the Congressional Apportionment Bill, determining to leave Allegheny county to the decision of the Allegheny delegation. The Allegheny delegation of both Houses held a caucus, recommending that the North side of the river be kept intact, and as much of the lower part of the South side as will make a district, the balance of the county to be the other district, including Pittsburgh. They meet again to-morrow morning.

Lancaster County Primaries.

The Lancaster county Republican Primary election, on the Crawford county plan resulted as follows:

Governor Jordan, 3,470; Hartranft, 1,660; G. Dawson Coleman 675.

The national delegates were constructed for Grant and Colfax.

THE ARMS SCANDAL.

The Indifference of the War Department—Soft Soap to the President-Taker.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—Colonel Benet testified before the Senate Arms Committee to-day that in his opinion the Government should be held to the contracts made with Remington after it was discovered that they were agents of the French Government. There were enough arms on hand now to supply an army of 440,000 men, and at the end of thirty days 100,000 breech loaders could be turned out a month. He thought Gen. Grant, at the head of an army thus armed, would be able to resist any force brought against the Government.

Senator Carpenter asked whether we could supply the army as fast as the men could be got together and organized ready to be put into the field, and would they not be as well armed from the start as the average men were during the late war?

The witness answered in the affirmative, adding, "and much better."

The Committee adjourned until to-morrow.

GOULD OUTWITTED.

A Revolution in Erie—The Old Board Voted Out, and a New Board and New Officers Installed—Jay Gould Replaced as President by Gen. Dix—Complete Table Turning—A Romance in Real Life—The End not yet.

NEW YORK, March 11.—The officers of the Erie Railroad were filled about noon to-day with policemen under Capt. Petty at the instance of Jay Gould, who desired that they should be on hand to await the developments of the meeting of the Board of Directors called to-day. The officers were distributed in different parts of the building beginning at the entrance on Twenty-third street, and from there to the lobby, and at the doors of each of the private offices, no one being admitted to any part of the building without permission from Gould or his officers. Gould was in earnest conversation with Mr. Shearman and David Dudley Field. Dr. Eldridge walked nervously up and down the room, and Henry Smith of Smith, Gould & Martin showed great anxiety. At ten minutes past twelve there was

A Bustle at the Outer Door

A party of ten gentlemen pushed away the sentries and were received by Frederick A. Lane, the old bosom friend of Fisk, at the head of the grand staircase. This party of gentlemen were as follows: Gen. John A. Dix, Gen. George B. McClellan, Attorney General S. M. L. Barlow, Wm. B. Travers, H. L. Stebbins, Charles Day, W. W. Sherman, of the firm of Duncan, Sherman & Co., and Justin D. White. These gentlemen advanced directly through the hall to President Gould's room, then passed in to the Directors' apartment of the Erie Road, leaving Gen. Dix, Gen. McClellan, &c., in the ante room.

The following nine who compose the majority of the old directors ordered the room to be cleared and

Commenced Voting for New Directors.

Messrs. Hilton, Simmons, George C. Hall Thompson, H. N. Otts, Archer, Ramsdell, Justin D. White and F. A. Lane. They sent for Gould, Sherwood, Dr. Eldridge and Drake, who refused to join the board. Garrison, of the old board of directors, was absent, and Mr. Sissons was sick. As the directors were about to ballot for General Dix as a new director, Shearman, attorney for the Erie road, presented an injunction against further action by the board. He was pushed violently out of the room, and

The Injunction Was Torn into Tatters.

In a few moments Shearman appeared headed by Capt. Petty and forty policemen.

"By what authority does Shearman appear in this room with a crowd of policemen?" exclaimed Barlow, greatly excited.

"I am here by order of Jay Gould to preserve the peace, but I am ordered not to recognize you, gentleman."

"You, Mr. Shearman, have no right here, you, nor your secretary," exclaimed Mr. Lane, so

"Take Up Your Traps and Leave."

Shearman did not stir but ordered Capt. Petty to dissolve the board as illegal. Capt. Petty demurred, and in a few moments Shearman left the room. Then the voting commenced. General Dix was elected Director, then Gen. McClellan, then Wm. R. Travers, then Mr. H. G. Stebbins, then W. W. Sherman, of Duncan, Sherman & Co.

After that the Board of Directors

Had Everything their Own Way.

General Dix was elected President of the Erie road in place of Jay Gould. O. H. P. Archer was elected Vice President; W. W. Sherman, Treasurer; H. N. Otis, Secretary, and John W. Hilton was re-elected railroad transportation clerk.

Barlow now offered

A Resolution that David Dudley Field and Shearman be Dismissed.

as counsel for the Erie road. This was carried and S. L. M. Barlow was elected counsel in their places, both for the Company and the Erie Directors. A resolution was passed that the Treasurer pay no orders for money and that all employees of the Erie road should pay no attention to any one but President Dix and Vice President Archer. It was then ordered that every sub officer of the Erie road should be notified of the resolution and instructed to disobey Gould or the old officials. The Board then adjourned.

Gould Says

their action is illegitimate and that the new officers will not be obeyed. As Barlow went out he remarked to Capt. Petty and his forty policemen: "Gentlemen, it must be apparent to you that a revolution has taken place, and you are not wanted."

The following is a list of the former board of directors who have not resigned, and who are members of the new board: Dr. Eldridge, of Elmira, John Gamson, of Buffalo, Mr. Archer, Jay Gould, Homer Ramsdell, H. M. Smith, Mr. Sherwood and Mr. Drake.

During the proceedings Judge Barrett made his appearance, and was warmly greeted by Jay Gould and Mr. Field.

It is alleged that the members of the board of directors who retired, one by one, did so

In the Interest of the English Stockholders.

and Great Western Railway Company. The President of the board alone has power to call a meeting, except in case of his absence, when the Vice President may call a meeting at the request in writing of two members. On Saturday the Vice President called a meeting of the board, stating that the President was absent. News of this

Leaked Out

and an application stating that the President was not absent and that he had not received a request to call the meeting, was made to Judge Ingraham for an injunction restraining the meeting, which was granted. The only notice Gould had received was to attend as a director. Mr. Gould also stated on information and belief that

Money was Being Freely Scattered as Bribes.

Geo. Couch, who formerly represented the English stockholders in the interest of Fisk and Gould, and who is apparently on the other side, gives the following to the press:

Gould and party say that this is all a conspiracy and combination in the interests of McHenry, and that a short time ago if we got a chance we would put in all Englishmen, which is contradicted by our putting in all Americans. The talk that the interests of the road are to be subservient to the Atlantic and Great Western is merely

A Weak Assertion of the Enemy.

As to the alleged conspiracy, the names of the men we have here now on the new board are those of men not likely to go into any underhand conspiracy. It would not pay them to do it, and they would not be here to take the opposition if they had not known that this was done

On a Sound Basis and Sound Legal Advice.

The manner in which it was done was this: The English stockholders were determined to have it settled one way or the other. They made the mistake of sending the wrong man first. They made blunders in the Legislature and Courts. The money of the company was being wasted and they did nothing, but at the downfall of Tammany there was a grand rally and they determined to take legislative action again, thinking that the downfall of Tammony was the triumph of virtue over vice; that they would carry everything before them and that the downfall of Erie would follow by legislative action. The elections would be ordered in July and the road would be

Thrown into Bankruptcy.

They determined to make another move. General Sickles was coming over for the Republican party to Albany to press other Republican measures. He had been acting for some time as the counsel of the English stockholders, and he was appointed "Head Center." General Sickles moved his column skilfully forward and gained ground in the Legislature, and was supported by Attorney General Barlow by a flank movement in the courts.

THE MARQUARDT TRAGEDY.

Full Details of the Terrible Crime—Religious Fanaticism.

CINCINNATI, March 11.—Further particulars in regard to the murder of a woman and three children, near Dayton, Saturday night, indicate that the murder was committed by the father, Leonard Marquardt, who is evidently insane from a spiritual cause. The story which the man himself tells is that a few days ago he read a chapter to his family from the Bible, and then, rising up, accused his wife of being a witch and using witchcraft. He says his eldest daughter confirmed him in his suspicions. He says also that on Saturday night he told his wife he wanted their children to leave; that both he and his wife stripped naked, and knelt down and prayed for fifteen minutes. They then stripped two of the children and took them out and drowned them, and laid them side by side on the bank of the stream. They then dashed out the brains of the infant and left it lying in the woods, after which they returned home and went to bed. After lying there for fifteen minutes he told his wife that he wanted to send her to heaven also, and immediately fell upon her and strangled her to death. After that he arose and prayed untill three o'clock in the morning, when he went to the nearest neighbor and told him the whole story. Marquardt is a German farmer, and has been in this country about eighteen years. The murdered woman was his second wife.

Additional Facts Elicited at the Inquest.

CINCINNATI, March 11.—A special from Dayton gives the testimony before the coroner's jury of Elizabeth, aged seven, and Habackuk, six. They testified that their father and mother after dark on Saturday night hunted all the children; they two hid. They heard their mother take two children and their father the baby. There was a light; saw their mother and father kill the three with their hands. Father killed the baby first, their mother killed Leah and Samuel. The came into the house naked and began praying to God in heaven. The children saw the three dead on the ground and mother and father naked. The two children were hunted for by the parents after the death of the three. They were not found. They got away to the straw stack about day-light on Sunday and stayed there until found in the afternoon. The skull of the babe, six months old, was all mashed in.

A post mortem examination was held on the body of the mother and three children. The examination was still going on.

POLITICAL.

Progress of the Liberal Movement.

NEW YORK, March 13.—A Washington dispatch says that the recalcitrant Republicans decided yesterday to send a Senator, probably Tipton, to confer with the Liberal Republican Convention. Sumner, Trumbull Schurz, Fenton and Tipton have had repeated conferences, and have agreed not to abide by the action of the Philadelphia Convention if it nominates Grant, but look to Cincinnati for a candidate.

Forney to be Fixed.

A combination is forming to make Senator Scott the candidate for Vice President so as to make a vacancy in the Pennsylvania Senate for Forney and othey Senatorial aspirants, in that State.

Wisconsin Instructs for the Present-Taker

MADISON, Wis., March 13.—The Republican State Convention to elect delegates to Philadelphia and nominate Presidential electors met in the Assembly Chamber at noon to-day. Hon. George Swein, of Sauk, was chosen temporary chairman, and R. G. Flint and P. M. Reed temporary secretaries.

The usual committees were then appointed.

Levi Hubbell, of Milwaukee, was subsequently chosen permanent chairman.

Delegates to the National Convention were then selected, and were instructed to vote as a unit for the renomination of Grant for President.

The Charges against Senator Caldwell.

TOPEKA, March 13.—Governor Harvey will send the testimony taken by the Senatorial Investigation Committee to Washington in about a week. A. R. Banks, Chief Clerk of the House, as soon as he ascertained that the resolution directing the Governor to send the testimony to Washington, did not appear on the journal of the House, obtained a copy of the resolution from its author and had it promptly recorded and furnished an official copy to the Governor. This clears him from complicity in the alleged theft of the resolutions.

OHIO LEGISLATURE.

Bill Introduced in House Favoring Civil Service Reform—Federal Land Grants to the State.

COLUMBUS, March 13.—In the House this afternoon the resolution asking Congress to grant one hundred dollars bounty to every Union soldier, who was honorably discharged on account of sickness or disease, prior to the expiration of one year's service in the late war, was unanimously adopted.

A resolution was offered in the House asking Ohio Senators and Representatives in Congress to use their influence during the present session to enact a law to enforce a reform in the civil service of the Government, in the following regards:

To prohibit members of the Supreme Court and all United States officials from exerting government patronage in any manner not in compliance with the rules relating to appointments lately adopted by the President.

To provide for payment by salaries of all officers under the National Government and in different branches of the Civil Service.

Not permitting gains, or emoluments, perquisites or presents, of any kind.

The resolution was laid on the table to discuss.

CONKLING'S CLAP-TRAP.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, March 13, 1872.

Conkling's Clap-Trap.

Mr. CONKLING called up his resolution asking the President to communicate to the Senate the number of recommendations for office made by Senators from New York, Illinois, Missouri and Nebraska, and proposed to add to it the following:

"And whether appointments or refusals have in any instance been made at the suggestion or request of any third party, who has acted as a "go-between" between either of said Senators and the appointing power, or represented, or in any manner caused it to be understood that such appointments or rewards would be agreeable to or were desired by any Senator, and if so giving the names of the persons who so represented or caused it to be understood; and particularly whether any such appointments or rewards have been made at the request or suggestion of Roswell Hart, Assistant Deputy of the mail service at New York, or of Laflin Naval Office of the Port of New York, or A. B. Cornell, Receiver at the Port of New York, they or either of them, professing to represent any of such Senators.

Also whether any such Senators have made application in reference to contracts to be awarded to the lowest bidder, and if so, the name of such Senator, and at whose suggestion such appropriation was made."

Mr. CONKLING said he would not have ventured to use the names of the three gentlemen named in the resolution, but for the fact that they themselves wished to have the inquiry made.

Mr. TRUMBULL reminded the Senate that there was an amendment of Mr. Tipton's pending to extend the enquiry to the recommendations made by all Senators, and asked whether the mover of the resolution could modify it when there was an amendment pending.

The VICE PRESIDENT ruled that he could not.

The yeas and nays having been ordered on the pending amendment, Mr. CONKLING gave notice that he would offer his modification at the proper time.

The question was then on Mr. Tipton's amendment.

Mr. LOGAN said that the resolution and amendment were

Ridiculous and Unworthy

the attention of the Senate, and moved to lay it on the table.

Mr. SHERMAN asked Mr. Conkling whether he deemed the passage of the resolution necessary for his own vindication.

Mr. CONKLING—Necessity compels me to say that I do. I have been so often charged with having an undue share in obtaining patronage, that after the exercise of what I think a commendable degree of patience, I now want the Senate to know the facts.

Mr. NYE suggested that the inquiry should be confined to Mr. Conkling's recommendations. [Laughter.]

Mr. CONKLING said that would not cast any light on the subject. Three Senators had repeatedly made statements and insinuations on this subject, which were plainly aimed at him, and now he wished to have the records of the accusers and accused laid side by side.

Mr. CONKLING asked Mr. Logan to suppose that there was a Senator who had made fewer recommendations that any other, and who had fewer friends in office than any other, and that when the Senator had been denounced as

A Henchman and Huckster of Power.

and as clinging to the skirts of power, and then ask him whether he did not think it natural that that Senator should desire to know how the account stood between him and those who were so free in talking about him.

Mr. LOGAN said he knew that he (Logan) could not be the Senator referred to because it would take a committee three months to investigate all the recommendations he had made. [Laughter.] Seriously he thought the subject unworthy to occupy the Senate for a moment. It was evident from Mr. Conkling's remarks that he was

Smarting Under Some Criticism,

but that was not a matter for the Senate.

Mr. HAMLIN thought that the adoption of the resolution in the broadest form would serve a good purpose. Experience satisfied him that the service in the Department of the Government had never, in the last thirty years, been so prompt, efficient and honest as it was now, and all the hue and cry that had been raised to the contrary, would be swept away like snow before the sun, if the facts could be got before the people.

Mr. TRUMBULL thought it remarkable that Mr. Conkling had left out of his resolution on the subject the recommendations to office of the very senator (Mr. Morton) who had first paraded in the Senate recommendations made by an individual senator.

Mr. CONKLING did not see how investigating Mr. Morton's recommendations could throw any light on the subject.

Mr. TRUMBULL thought it would throw some light on the general subject to show how relatives and friends had got appointed to office.

Mr. FERRY (Conn.) said that the resolution and this discussion was prejudicial to the public interest.

Mr. COLE called for the general order.

The Appropriation Bill,

and refused to yield for the further discussion of the resolution.

Mr. CONKLING moved to postpone the appropriation bill in order to say that it was time that a one-sided discussion which had gone on so long without wearying the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. Ferry) should cease. The Senator from Illinois (Mr. Logan) was mistaken in thinking that he offered this resolution because he was smarting under a newspaper or other criticism. His object was to dispel one of the greatest delusions, one of the most shameful frauds that ever was palmed off on a community since Adam's fall. He read daily in the newspapers statements of pretended facts in reference to public men and affairs in washington and he laid them down believing that

Never Since Human Tongue First Wagged,

never since writing or printing came into the world, had any community been subjected to more preposterous, more absured, more truthless impositions than those which went out from this Capital. Now here was one of these impositions which could be nailed to the counter by the adoption of this resolution. He wanted to have either the truth or silence.

Mr. LOGAN said that as Mr. Conkling seemed to have so much feeling on the subject, he would withdraw all opposition to the resolution.

Mr. WILSON thought the Senate had better drop the whole matter. What if the press had said hard things about the Senators? Had not the Senators said such things of each other? He had recently seen in a very able newspaper, which he had read for years, a statement that the Senate was not exactly the forty thieves, but that there were

Twenty Thieves Too Many

in it. Now, he had served with a great many Senators, and out of them all he could not pick out twenty, or half that number, who had ever done anything dishonorable in money matters, or anything of that kind. His advice to Mr. Conkling was to drop this matter, and let the Senate go to work and redeem itself from the criticisms of the thoughtful, sober, reflecting people of the country, who were already disgusted at the waste of time that had taken place.

Mr CONKLING announced that he would press the resolution to a vote tomorrow, or as soon as possible, and that if it should not be agreed to by the Senate, he would feel justified in using other means to get the desired information.

The resolution went over and the Senate resumed the consideration of the

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The Yerba Buena Job.

The House to-day refused to table the Yerba Buena bill by a vote of 73 to 94.

A motion was made to reconsider the vote recommitting the Yerba Buena bill so as to give the Pacific Railroad company control of the bill to bring it before the House any time.

Mr. HOLMAN moved to lay that motion on the table. Lost—68 to 79.

The bill consequently remains in control of the Committee.

Political Disabilities

The SPEAKER called the attention of the House to the fact that yesterday the name of Zebulon B. Vance was included in the general amnesty bill. He considered this an abuse of the privilege conferred by the House, as there had been an implied obligation that no person should be included in such a bill who had been a member of Congress and had resigned and given aid to the rebellion. He was glad he did not know who had sent up the name of Vance, nor from which side of the House it came.

The Postoffice Appropriation Bill

came up in Committee of the Whole.

Propositions to furnish uniforms for letter carriers and that house-holders supply letter boxes were rejected.

Mr. WOOD offered a formal amendment, and in his remarks criticised the statements of Mr. Dawes a few days since as to

The Receipts and Expenditures of the Government

for the fiscal year. He presented a tabular statement of the actual receipts from all sources for the first eight months of the present fiscal year ending March 1, 1872. This includes receipts from duties, internal revenue and miscellaneous sources, and amounts to $250,509,888, which, together with the balance at the same rates, would make the total for the present fiscal year of $375,764,832. Against this the expenditures, as estimated by the Secretary of the Treasury for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1873, would be $301,705,036. This estimate included over $28,000,000 on account of the sinking fund the payment of interest on the public debt &c., and included about $800,000 more than Congress would vote for the improvement of rivers and harbors. It would thus be seen that there would be a surplus of over $82,000,000. If $25,000,000 of this should be paid toward the liquidation of the principal of the public debt, it would leave $57,005,000 to be reduced from the taxation. He proposed that

This Should be Taken off the Duties

on iron, manufacturing of iron, tea, coffee, salt, coal and woolens and also from internal taxation by income tax and other similar sources of income. He also animadverted on the policy of the Secretary in keeping so large a balance on hand which now amounted to over $174'000,000.

Mr. DAWES replied to Mr. Wood, and said that the latter had not controverted a single item that he (Dawes) had stated as to the expenditures of the Government. The gentleman from New York (Mr. Wood) had improved on the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Kelley) by more than one hundred millions in his estimate of the revenue, but he asked the House to consider whether it was exactly wise to go on in extravagant expenditures with no other resources to meet them than an expected increase in the revenue. The first six months receipts for the current fiscal year, multiplied by two, would give the year's receipts at $365,000,000, only $9,000,000 more than the Secretary of the Treasury estimated.

Amendments.

A proposition by Mr. STRONG to prevent any printing on Government stamped envelopes was discussed and rejected.

Mr. CONGER, from the Committee on Commerce, offered an amendment increasing the subsidy for the mail service to China to $1,000,000; provided, that the service shall be semi-monthly and in ships of American construction.

Mr. HOLMAN made a point of order on the amendment.

The Chairman overruled the point of order.

Mr. HOLMAN appealed from the decision of the Chair and the decision was sustained by a very large majority.

Messrs. Sargent, Brooks, Garfield, Davis and Kelley, favored, and Messrs. Wood, Kerr, Butler (Mass.) and Holman opposed the amendment.

Without disposing of the amendment the Committee rose, and the House adjourned.

THE ARMS SCANDAL.

Squires on the Stand.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—The House Committee on Expenditures in the War Department to day examined Squires, agent of Remington. He testified that after October 13, 1870, when the order was given by the War Department not to sell arms to Remington & Sons, Squires employed other parties to buy for them, taking care to conceal their connection from the officers of the government. Not only were the arms purchased from the War Department, but other arms, Remington's, Colt's, &c., and were placed on pier fifty, from which the French steamers sailed.

A Letter From France.

During the proceedings the following dispatch, dated March 2, 1872, was read:

Richardson, care of Remington, Ilion, N. Y:

Mr. Sumner was deceived when stating that the Committee of the French National Assembly on war contracts, adopted resolutions asking the results of an inquiry from the United States Government about the sales of arms. I have been repeatedly told by the most influential members of this Commission that no inquiry was passed or thought of. Make of my declaration what use you choose.

(Signed) HENRY MOREAU,
Advocate, Paris.

THE American Steel Works, at Connellsville, have been sold for $34,000, to J. W. Lake, of Pittsburgh.

CLEVELAND won't have a $500,000 opera house as soon as she thought she would.

CLYDE, Ohio, is running measles and now boasts of three hundred cases on hand.

MEDICAL.

ADDRESS

TO THE

NERVOUS

AND

DEBILITATED.

Whose sufferings have been protracted from hidden causes, and whose cases require prompt treatment to render existence desirable. If you are suffering, or have suffered, from involuntary discharges, what effect does it produce upon your general health? Do you feel weak, debilitated, easily tired Does a little extra exertion produce palpitation of the heart? Does your liver, or urinary organs, of your kidneys, frequently get out of order? Is your urine sometimes, thick, milky or flocky, or is it ropy on settling? Or does a thick scum rise to the top? Or a sediment at the bottom after it has stood awhile? Do you have spells of short breathing of dyspepsia? Are your bowels constipated? Do you have spells of fainting, or rushes of blood to the head? Is our memory impaired. Is your min constantly dwelling on this subject? Do you feel listless, moping, tired of company, of life! Do you wish to be left alone, to get away from everybody. Does any little thing make you start or jump? If your sleep broken or restless? Is the lustre of your eye as brilliant? The bloom on your cheek as bri ht Do you enjoy yourself in society as well; Do you pursue your business with the same energy? Do you feel as much confidence in yourself? Are your spirits dull and flagging, given to fits of melancholy? If so, do not lay it to your liver or dyspepsia Have you restless nights? Your back weak, your knees weak, and have but little appetite, and you attribute this to dyspepsia or liver complaint?

Now, reader, self-abuse, venereal diseases badly cured, and sexual excesses, are all capable of producing a weakness of the generative organs. The organs of generation, when in perfect health, make the man. Did you ever think that those bold, defiant, energetic, persevering, successful busines men are always those whose generative organs are in perfect health. You never hear such men complain of being melancholy, of nervousness, of palpitation of the heart.

How many men, from the effects of excesses, have brought about that State of weakness in Sexual Organs that has reduced the general system so much as to induce almost every other disease—idiocy, inanacy, paralysis, spinal affections, suicide and almost every other form of disease which humanity is heir to, and the real cause of the trouble scarcely ever suspected, and have used remedies for all bu the right one.

Diseases of these organs require the use of a Diuretic. HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU is the great Diuretic, and is a certain cure for the Bladder, Kidneys, Gravel, Dropsy, Organic Weakness, Female Complaints, General Debilit and all diseases of the Sexual Organs, whether existing in Male or Female, from whatever cause originating, and no matter of how long standing.

If no treatment is submitted to, Consumption o insanity may ensue. Our flesh and blood are supported from these sources, and health and happiness, and that of posterity, depends upon promp use of a reliable remedy.

HELMBOLD'S

FLUID EXTRACT OF BUCHU.

There is no tonic like it. It is the anchor of hope to the physician and patient. This is the testimony of all who have used or prescribed it.

Beware of counterfeits and those cheap decoctions, called Buchu, most of which are prepared by self-styled doctors, from deleterious ingredients, and offered for sale at "less price" and "larger bottles," etc. They are unreliable, and frequently injurious. *Ask for Helmbolds Take no other.*

PRICE—$1 25 PER BOTTLE

OR 6 BOTTLES FOR $6 50,

Delivered to any address. Describe symptoms in all communications.

HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATIONS,

established upward of twenty years, prepared by

H. T. HELMBOLD,

Practical and Analytical Chemist,

Crystal Palace Pharmacy, 594 Broadway, New York, and 104 South Tenth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Sold by Druggists Everywhere.

FRENCH POLITICS.

FRANCE.

Sacrilegious Petroleurs—Cable Completion.

PARIS, March 9.—The tribunal which has been sitting at Versailles on the cases of parties charged with firing and destroying the Church of St. Louis, Paris, during the Commune, find two of the accused guilty. One has been sentenced to be executed, and the other to penal servitude for life.

Congratulatory dispatches have been exchanged between Thiers and the Governor of the Island of Guadaloupe, upon the completion of telegraphic communication between France and that Island.

The Army—Prisoners of War.

The Assembly Committee, on the Re-organization of the Army, has resolved to disregard the suggestions of Gen. Cissey, Minister of War.

There is an unfounded report report, in circulation, that the French Government had demanded of the Government of Washington information relative to the sale of arms by the United States during the late war.

The German Charge D'Affaires of this city informed Count De Remusat, Minister of Foreign Affairs, of the pardon by the Emperor William, of all the French prisoners now confined in Germany.

In the Empire Fence.

PARIS, March 9.—In the National Assembly to-day Deputy Guarard questioned the Government on the resignation of Pouyer Quertier from the Ministry of Finance. M. Guarard made a violent assault on Thiers, who he said presented the successful foundation of either a republic or monarchy, and nothing remained for the country but the Empire and Chaos. Pouyer Quertier had defended De La Motte for testifying in whose defense he had been compelled to withdraw from the Military. He said De La Motte who was charged with appropriating funds contributed for the relief of French sufferers while he was prefect of the Department of the Eure, was guilty of irregularities but not of embezzlement.

M. Cassimer Perier, late Minister of the Interior, believed that the course of De La Motte was necessary for the benefit of the public.

Gambatta also participated in the debate, and in the course of his remarks defended the Government of National defense. The Assembly finally after a most animated debate passed the order of the day.

The Legislature—Executive Difficulty—Relations With Italy.

PARIS, March 10.—Strong efforts are making to reconcile the differences between Thiers and the Committee of the Assembly on the bill for the control of the press. The Committee is willing to retain in the bill the declatory references to the decrees, by which the present Government was established, if the President will guarantee that the pact of Bordeaux shall be maintained.

The condition of the national treasury, even after paying the fourth half milliards of indemnity, is satisfactory. The Minister of Finance is enabled to report a balance of 450,000,000 francs on hand.

Signor Minghettis, Special Envoy of the Italian Government, has left Rome and is expected here on Monday. The recall of Chevalier Nigra is now considered certain.

The *Constitutionnel* says that Count De Remusatt, Minister of Foreign Affairs, has sent a note to the Italian Cabinet couched in friendly terms, requesting an explanation of the fortifications on the Genoese coast and frontier as these works seem to be directed against the security of Savoy and Nice.

SPAIN.

Mass Meeting of the Realists—Buncombe Speeches.

MADRID, March 9.—A numerously attended electoral meeting of members of the Ministerial party was held in this city to-day. Many leading Unionists and followers of Senor Sagasta were present. The Speakers who addressed the meeting, claimed to represent the real September revolutionists, and said that in King Amadeus was embodied all for which that revolution was inaugurated. There was much enthusiasm manifested in favor of the King and the Constitution.

Senator Candau, who was Minister of the Interior in the Cabinet formed on the 6th of October, 1871, was one of the speakers. He declared that the coalition of the opponents of the Government was abominable.

Marshal Serrano, who also spoke, said he swore over the corpse of General Prim to uphold and protect the present dynasty and he will not be foresworn. He expressed the hope that the Radicals would retrace the steps which they had taker, and said he considered the Republicans the only enemies of the Government.

Upon the conclusion of the addresses an electoral committee was appointed.

Revolt Looked for in Seville.

PARIS, March 9.—*Le Temps*, in its issue to-day, says that the authorities of Seville, Spain, anticipate a revolutionary outbreak in that city soon, and measures are being taken to suppress any demonstrations that may be made. *L'Universe* asserts that a revolutionary plot was recently discovered in Madrid, and that several of the ringleaders in the movement were executed.

The Anti-Administrationists Pelting up Their Sleeves.

MADRID, March 10.—The coalition against the Government has organized for the coming elections. It has been decided that the preliminary meeting of the parties entering into coalition shall be held in each district, at which the person having the largest number of votes on the first ballot shall be nominated as a candidate for Cortes. It is agreed that in the Cortes each party shall adhere to its own principles.

THE OIL EXCITEMENT.

Important Action of the Refiners and Producers' Association.

OIL CITY, March 7.—The General Committee of the Refiners and Producers' Association have been in session all day. The two sub-committees yesterday appointed by it made each a report, and at five o'clock this afternoon combined to work together as a joint committee. These reports provide for the entire management of the producing business, and the disposition of the production through two organizations made up of the producers and local refiners. The operation of these organizations will be to supply with crude, first the local refiners and next such outside refiners as a certain board of directors may designate, and no others. These reports will be submitted to the grand mass meeting of producers which is to take place here to morrow.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

A NEW DEAL.

What the Refiners and Producers in the Oil Regions Propose to do.

At the Joint Committee of Producers and Refiners held on Wednesday at Oil City, Mr. Culver presented the following plan, as an offset to the project of the Southern Improvement Company:

1. We recommend that a joint stock company be formed to be called the "Petroleum Protection Association," with a capital stock of $10,000,000 to be divided, into shares of one hundred dollars each.

2. That not less than $1,000,000, and as much more as may be practicable and necessary, shall be subscribed and paid in cash, before the company shall commence business.

3. That the amount of stock subscribed and unpaid shall remain in the treasury of the company, to be issued only at par for the uses of the company.

4. That the Association will purchase from its members, as required, all the oil they may produce at the rate of four dollars each on delivery, and two dollars in the stock of the company, until the entire capital of $10,000,000 is paid up in full.

5. That the Association shall refine, or procure to be refined for them, in the best manner at the lowest practicable cost, all the oil required from this region to supply the needs of the world, and fix the price for which it shall be sold at wholesale and for export, employing the most reliable agencies for selling and exporting it, so as to prevent deterioration by admixture with inferior materials.

6. To secure these objects every producer shall be allowed and urged to subscribe to the stock of the Association at least in proportion to his production as it may have been for the first sixty days of the present year, and to pay for the same ten per cent. in hand, and ten per cent. on the first day of each month, commencing April 1st, 1872.

7. Any stock subscribed shall remain in the Treasury of the Association for use as herein before provided.

8. That every producer becoming a member of the Association shall bind himself firmly to sell no oil directly or indirectly to any other party than the Association for the term of——year from the first day of April, 1871

9. That the Association shall subscribe the controlling interest in the capital stock of a company for the building of a railroad from the oil region southward and northward to such points as will secure at the least cost the most reliable competition in freights necessary to pay the running expenses, keep the road entirely free from debt.

10. That so far as may be necessary to secure income equal to such demands upon the road, the association shall give it the preference in making shipments, but beyond that, as well as prior to the completion of this road, the association shall make its shipments by the line affording the best and cheapest facilities, so regulating the distribution of its freights as to destroy existing combinations, and prevent the recurrence of future ones between the railroads.

11. The association may construct or aid in the construction of such pipe lines as its interests may require, and that it may be legally authorized to do so.

It will be seen by this, that the producers and refusers propose to drive the Southern Improvement Company to the wall and by organization and uniteed effort to give the "Anaconda" plenty of work. The meeting in Oil Oity to-day promises to be an immense out pouring, and things lock decidedly lively along the whole line.

THE APPORTIONMENT.

The Bill to Re-Organize the Congressional Districts of Pennsylvania as Reported in the House.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted, &c.* That for the purpose of electing representatives of the people of Pennsylvania to serve in the House of Representatives in the Congress of the United States, this State shall be divided into twenty-six districts, as follows:

First. Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Eleventh, Twelfth, Sixteenth and Seventeenth wards of the city of Philadelphia.

Second. First, Second Seventh and Twenty-sixth wards in the city of Philadelphia.

Third. Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Twentieth wards of the city of Philadelphia.

Fourth. Twenty-fourth, Twenty-seventh, Fifteenth, Twenty-ninth, Twenty-eighth and Twenty-first wards of the city of Philadelphia.

Fifth. Twenty-second, Twenty-third, Twenty-fifth, Nineteenth and Eighteenth wards of the city of Philadelphia.

Sixth. Bucks and Montgomery counties.

Seventh. Berks and Lehigh counties.

Eighth. Northampton, Carbon, Wayne, Pike and Monroe counties.

Ninth. Chester and Delaware counties.

Tenth. Luzerne county.

Eleventh. Bradford, Wyoming, Sullivan, Columbia and Susquehanna counties.

Twelfth. M'Kean, Potter, Tioga, Cameron and Lycoming counties.

Thirteenth. Dauphin, Northumberland, Montour Snyder and Union counties.

Fourteenth. Lebanon and Schuylkill counties.

Fifteenth. Lancaster county.

Sixteenth. York, Cumberland and Adams counties.

Seventeenth. Bedford, Fulton, Franklin, Perry and Juniata counties.

Eighteenth. Clearfield, Clinton, Centre, Mifflin and Elk counties.

Nineteenth. Indiana, Armstrong, Jefferson and Clarion counties.

Twentieth. Blair, Cambria, Somerset and Huntingdon counties.

Twenty-first. Westmoreland, Fayette and Green.

Twenty-second. First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh, Twelfth, Thirteenth and Fourteenth wards of the city of Pittsburgh, and all that portion of the county lying south of the Monongahela river.

Twenty-third. Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth, Eighteenth, Nineteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-first, Twenty-second, Twenty-third wards of the city of Pittsburgh, and all that portion of the county lying between the Monongahela and Allegheny rivers, with the First, Second, Third Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth and Ninth wards of Allegheny city, and all that portion of the county lying north of the river.

Twenty-fourth. Beaver, Washington and Butler counties.

Twenty-fifth. Mercer, Crawford and Lawrence counties.

Twenty-sixth. Venango, Forest, Warren and Erie counties.

SOME cities and citizens will celebrate St. Patrick's day this year on the 16th, some on the 17th, and some on the 18th of March.

BROKE HIS NECK.

Frightful Fall Over an Embankment—Coroner's Inquest.

On Saturday night a plasterer named Follert G. Emery came to his death by falling down an embankment on Boyd's Hill, dislocating his neck. The remains were discovered yesterday morning, by John Riley, who has a stable near a stone quarry on the hill. Mr. Riley, at an inquest held by Coroner West, testified that the quarry was a very dangerous place had no fence around it, nor were there any gas lamps near it. It is situated between Gibbon and Locust streets, near the head of Chestnut. The following additional evidence was taken before the Coroner:

Thomas McManard, sworn.—Live at the head of Chestnut street; about half-past eight o'clock Monday morning I saw the dead man, laying as stated by the first witness, I turned him over; found some money and papers in his pockets, which I searched, and put all back again; the man appeared as if he had been upon Boyd's Hill in the brick yard; don't think he ever moved after he fell; this quarry is considered a very dangerous place; the quarry is not fenced in.

Dr. James McCann, sworn.—I held a post mortem examination of the deceased; am convinced the man died from dislocation of the neck; found the neck broken; must have caused instaneous death; found no other injuries of any consequence; there is a light contusion on the cheek; no bones were broken.

John James Keef (a boy 15 years old) sworn: Deceased resembles a man that I saw Saturday evening about a quarter before nine o'clock coming along Gibbon near McGee street; he was staggering at the time; saw the man go towards the quarry on the head of McGee street; he was bareheaded; he staggered against me; I thought he was drunk; his coat was very muddy; never saw the man before to my knowledge.

John Linderman, swern: Reside in Miller's Row, on Boyd's Hill. About half-past nine o'clock Saturday evening saw a man that resembles the deceased come out of Mr. Shaffer's dwelling house; he came past my house; I asked him if he was lost; he said he knew well where he was; saw him go towards the embankment opposite my house, told him to stop or he would fall over; he said again he knew where he was going; he then commenced to sing; he was walking straight; soon after I saw him fall over the embankment, which is there about sixteen feet high; I hallooed down and asked whether he was hurt; got no answer, saw him get up again; there is a lot of houses on this line of the hill; he went towards Mullan's house, and appeared to walk straight; nobody was with him; this embankment is about three hundred feet from the top of the quarry; could not see him afterwards; don't know who the quarry or the property above belongs to; think Mr. Burns worked the stone yard last time; a woman told me that she saw the man fall down another embankment a few minutes before.

J. M. Ingold, sworn—Deceased is my son-in-law; I reside near Soho; so did the deceased; my daughter told me that he went away after dinner on Saturday, and that he had not been at home since then: deceased was a plasterer by trade; his name was Follest G. Emery; don't know whether he worked on Saturday; he never drank to my knowledge; he was twenty-six years old and leaves a wife and one child; his wife told my son that the employer of deceased was living on Boyd's Hill and that Emery went there to get some money that he owed him.

The jury rendered the following verdict: "That the deceased came to his death by injuries he received during the night of the 9th of March, by falling down a stone quarry on Boyd's Hill, near the corner of Chestnut and Gibbon streets, Sixth ward, Pittsburgh, and the jury is of the opinion that the said quarry is very dangerous to life and limb, and we would recommend that the proper authorities of the city of Pittsburgh take immediate steps to have the said stone quarry properly guarded and fenced in for the future protection of life and limb."

NEGLECTING THE INSANE.

Conner Sent to Dixmont.

In the Court of Quarter Sessions on Saturday morning, J. I. Kuhn, Solicitor of the Board of Guardians of the Poor, presented a petition asking the court to order the removal of John Conner, the insane man who has been in the lock-up for several days past, to Dixmont. The circumstances attending the arrest were detailed to the court by W. C. Smythe, member of the Board of Guardians, who testified that the man was insane. Mr. Woods, solicitor for the County Board, thought the Mayor had no right to recieve insane persons from unknown officers.

Mr. Smythe called the attention of the court to the fact that Mr. McClure, one of the members of the County Board, and R. H. Davis, Esq., General Agent, has resigned, thus leaving only two members of the Board remaining. They had no office in the city, and all the insane cases from the country districts were consequently thrown upon Mr. Fortune, Secretary of the Board of Guardians. Mr. S. asked that the vacancy in the Board be filled. The court was doubtful about its power in the premises.

The court finally directed that Conner be sent to Dixmont, and that the expense of maintenance be paid by the county.

A petition was presented asking that Elizabeth Forsythe, wife of Wm. Forsythe, of Elizabeth township, be sent to Dixmont and the necessary order was made by court.

Sudden Death.

On Saturday morning a young woman named Elvina Donly, residing in the Twenty-first ward, was taken suddenly sick and took to vomiting. A physician was called in and the necessary medicines to relieve pain were given, but they seemed to have no effect, and the woman died about half-past eleven o'clock. There is considerable mystery surrounding the case, some ascribing her death to pulmonary disease, others to miscarriage. It seems a proper case for a coroner's jury to determine.

Pints and Quarts

Of filthy catarrhal discharges. Where does it come from? The mucous membrane, lining the chambers of the nose, and its little glands are deseased, so that they draw from the blood its liquid and exposure to the air changes it into corruption. This life-liquid was to build up the system, but it is extracted and the system is weakened by the loss. To cure, gain flesh and strength by using Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, which also acts directly upon these glands, correcting them, apply Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy with Dr. Pierce's Nasal Douche, the only method of reaching the upper cavities where the discharge accumulates and comes from. The instrument and two medicines sold for $2 by all Druggists.
w&s 571.

MILL EXPLOSION.

Employee Severely Burned.

On Saturday afternoon a man named Thos. Davis an employee of the Jones & Mimic Manufactory Company, was severely burned on the cheek by the explosion of a cupola in the establishment. It appears that a quantity of water was allowed to collect in a puddle beneath the cupola, and at about the time mentioned above, the heat having been run off, and the blash shut down, the cupola doors were opened in order to let the fire down as usual. In an instant there was a terrific explosion and the hot iron and cinders were scattered in all directions. After the explosion was over he was found under the platform very severely burned on the right cheek and head, and was at once conveyed to Dr. McCook's office, where his injuries were attended to.

The Fire Department was called out, but the fire was extinguished before their arrival.

A Stable Institution.

Just at the period when all *stable*-men were complaining that the horse ointments of the day were un*stable* remedies, the MUSTANG LINIMENT made its entree in Missouri, without any flourish of trumpets, and within one year, became the favorite embrocation for the external distempers and injuries of horses and cattle in all the Western and Southern States. From that time to this, it has never had a rival in the estimation of accomplished horsemen; nor is its household reputation as a cure for rheumatism, neuralgia, sore nipples and caked breasts, tumors, mumps, sore throat, earache, toothache, bruises, burns, wounds and sprains, a whit behind its celebrity as a horse Liniment. The Mothers of America know its value, and apply it promptly to the external injuries of the "rising generation," and in fac there is not a city or township in the United States where the MUSTANG LINIMENT is not regarded by both sexes and every class, as a blessing to the community. MWF&W.

A PRINCELY WEDDING.

Approaching Nuptials of the Marquis of Bute and Lady Howard—A Husband With Two Millions for a Yearly Income.

(From the New York Herald's London Special, February 21.)

The marriage of the Most Noble the Marquis of Bute to the daughter of Lord Edward George Howard is announced to take place soon.

The marriage, which is referred to in our cable telegram from London, given above will unite three of the most exalted families of the British aristocracy—those of the Howards of Norfolk, of Crichton-Stuart of the barony and marquisite of Bute, and of the Talbots of Shrewsbury.

THE BRIDE ELECT

is daughter of Lord Edward George Fitzalan Howard, younger son of Henry Charles, thirteenth duke of Norfolk, by Lady Charlotte Sophia, daughter of the duke of Sutherland. She is thus niece to Henry, duke of Norfolk.

THE INTENDED BRIDEGROOM

Is the Right Honorable John Patrick Crichton Stuart, Marquis of Bute, the only son of John, the second Marquis, by his wife, Lady Sophie Christina, daughter of the Marquis of Hastings. The Marquis of Bute is enormously rich, his income exceeding £300,000 sterling per annum, independent of the savings of the huge revenue during a number of years, which he received in a lump. His conversion to the Roman Catholic church some few years since, with his open profession of that faith in Rome and his present to the Pope of the magnificent cross of gold and diamonds which was borne in front of the episcopal procession in St. Peter's at the opening ceremonial of the Vatican Council, prodncing a deep sensation in the Christian world.

THE HOWARDS OF NORFOLK

have ever been Roman Catholics, no tiled representatives of the family having ever swerved from that particular form of faith, even at the moment of the English reformation, or subsequently during the operation of the penal laws. Despite all this the duke of Norfolk, of the moment, has always been recognized as the premier duke and earl of Britain, and at each succeeding coronation of the monarchs of the kingdom names, in his capacity of earl marshal, the knight who offers battle in his behalf and that of the nation to any disputant of the royal title to the throne.

The marriage of the Marquis Bute and Lady Howard will be a most brilliant religious ceremonial.

How Grant's Case Looks Abroad.

(From the Pall Mall Gazette.)

The re-election of President Grant is beginning to look less certain than it did a while ago. The decision a few weeks since to hold the National Republican Convention for the selection of a candidate for the Presidency, at Philadelphia, on the 5th of June, was regarded at the time as so decisive a victory for him, as practically to insure his renomination, but already this is beginning to be doubted. Many causes have combined to damage the President's chances. In the first place, the inquiry into the New York Custom House frauds is lowering him in the eyes of those who believe him personally clear of all participation in the scandal; for it shows him to be, at the least, utterly incapable of judging of character. In the second place the failure of the Washington Treaty is injuring his reputation. The Americans are shrewd enough to see that no statesman could expect claims so extravagant as those advanced in their case to be paid even if they were awarded, and therefore the President's enemies are already urging that they were manufactured solely for electioneering purposes. Whether well or ill founded, it cannot be denied that this charge is plausible; for if the arbitration had gone on, the award could scarcely have been given before November, when the election takes place. Therefore, (on this theory) the President might indulge in any amount of bunkum without fear of the result injuring his electioneering prospects. It will be seen that a strong temptation was thus offered him to appeal to the "spread-eagleism" of the multitude. If his supporters could have gone to the country boasting that he had not only compelled England to apologize for her hostility, but had forced her in a position in which she ran the risk of becoming a tributary to the nation she had vainly tried to ruin, his popularity would have so risen as almost to have make opposition look like treason. But now his opponents are beginning to say that in his anxietp to secure a selfish advantage he has overshot the mark, and endangered the peace of the country. And the fall of American securities on the European exchanges adds a sting to this accusation. Meantime, the liberal Republicans, as the section of his party opposed to him called themselves, have held a great meeting in Missouri, and have determined to call a National Convention at Cincinnati the first Wednesday in May, to nominate an opposition candidate for the Presidency. If they select a man not repugnant to the Democrats, and frame a platform on which both parties can combine, President Grant's chance of re-election will be jeopardized. In any case, the split in the party renders his prospects much more doubtful than they lately seemed.

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CONGRESS.

SENATE,

WASHINGTON, March 7, 1872.

Public Buildings.

Bills were passed for the erection of public buildings at St. Louis and Little Rock, Arkansas.

Chicago Relief.

Mr. WRIGHT gave notice that after the pending appropriation bill was disposed of, he would call up the Chicago Relief bill.

Immigration.

Mr. CHANDLER, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a resolution directing the Committee on Commerce to make thorough inquiry into subjects of immigration and the treatment of emigrants on their arrival in this country, and also into the quarantine and health regulations at the chief ports in the United States.

Mr. COLE suggested that the inquiry had better extend also to the treatment of immigrants by railroad companies.

Mr. CHANDLER accepted the amendment.

Mr. TRUMBULL thought it would be unnecessary and expensive for the committee to visit all the chief ports, and

Mr. CONKLING suggested that they should go only to New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Mr. CHANDLER accepted the amendment also, and the resolution, as amended, was passed.

The Senate resumed consideration.

The Legislative Appropriation Bill.

the bill having been reported yesterday from Committee, of the Whole.

The amendments, made in Committee, were concurred in, except those to be voted on separately.

Censuring the Connellsville Railroad.

Mr. SCOTT presented the petition of citizens of Allegheny county, Pa., asking Congress to reimburse them in the amount of $31,586 paid by them to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad to reserve an additional width of channel span of bridge over the Ohio river at Parkersburg, so as to prevent the obstruction of the river commerce, which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Miscellaneous.

Mr. KILLINGER presented the remonstrance of eight hundred workingmen of Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania, against the reduction of the duties on iron and coal.

Mr. STEVENSON (Ohio) presented the petition of one hundred and twenty-five soldiers for the equalization of bounties.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, March 8, 1872.

Indian Squatters.

On motion of Mr. MORRILL (Me.) the Secretary of the Interior was directed to communicate the information in his possession concerning the occupation of the Indian Territory by unauthorized persons.

Miscellaneous.

Mr. WILSON introduced a bill providing for the pay of female nurses during the war.

Mr. WILSON also submitted an order, which, on his motion was laid on the table, requesting the President to suspend the Board of Public Works of the District of Columbia, until the House Committee now investigating the charges against it, shall have reported.

Mr. PRATT introduced a bill providing for the refunding of State officers of taxes paid on their salaries.

Another Reform Bombshell.

Mr. TRUMBULL referred to the resolution offered by Mr. Conkling some time ago, requesting the President to transmit to the Senate a statement of the recommendations to office made by the Senators from New York, Illinois, Missouri and Nebraska, and expressed surprise that it had not been called up by the mover of it.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN said he understood that the reason Mr. Conkling had not called it up, was, that he had promised Mr. Morton not to call it up in his absence.

Mr. TRUMBULL then gave notice of the following amendment to the resolution of Mr. Conkling, enquiring of the President as to the recommendations for office made by certain Senators:

Also that he furnish the Senate with a copy of the record or list kept in the respective Departments, showing the appointments or removals therein, which have been credited or charged to each of the Democrats aforesaid, and to what Senator, together with the names of the persons recommended to, or for removal from, office by each of said Senators; stating particularly in each case whether it was the request for appointment or removal, or the endorsement of recommendations made by others, giving the names of such others, or of the character of the parties recommending, without any reference to the applicant, and as to the reference of the papers of others to him by the head of the Department, without any expression of opinion by the Senator in regard thereto; and whether the appointments or removals have in any instance been made at the suggestion or request of any third party, who has

Acted as a "Go-Between"

either of said Senators and the appointing power, as represented, or in any manner caused it to be understood that such appointments or removals would be agreeable to, or even desired by, any Senator; and, if so, giving the name of the Senator and of the person who so represented or caused it to be understood; and, particularly, whether any such appointments or removals have been made at the suggestion of Roswell Hart, an Assistant Superintendent of the Mail Service in the State of New York, or of A. H. Laflin, now Naval Officer of the Port of New York, or of A. B. Cornell, Surveyor of the Port of New York.

Connecticut's Departed Statesmen.

At one o'clock the statues of Jonathan Trumbull and Roger Sherman were formally presented to the United States in the name of the people of Connecticut to be placed in the Old Hall of the House of Representatives. In making the presentation Senators Buckingham and Ferry made appropriate addresses.

Mr. ANTHONY offered a resolution accepting the statues, and returning the thanks of Congress to the people of Connecticut for presenting them, and briefly addressed the Senate on the subject.

The resolution was unanimously adopted.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of

The Legislative Appropriation Bill.

The pending question was Mr. Sherman's motion to reduce the appropriation for carrying out civil service reform to $25,000.

Mr. HOWE addressed the Senate on the subject of civil service reform. Whatever was the condition of the system the Republican party was responsible not the President. Mr. Trumbull was more responsible for the existing defects than anybody else, because for the past eleven years, he had been the recognized head of the Judiciary Committee, whose business was to consider the defects in legislation and propose amendments.

Mr. HOWE sketched

A Plan of His Own

for improving the civil service by the establishment of a National University.

Mr. SHERMAN withdrew his amendment and

Mr. CARPENTER called for the yeas and nays on the pending amendment appropriating $50,000 to be expended by the President for the promotion of Civil Service Reform.

Discussion of the subject was continued by Messrs. Edmunds and Coukling until 4:35 P. M., when, without voting, the Senate went into Executive Session, and soon after adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Pensioning Superannuated Judges.

Mr. PETERS, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill extending the pension provision of United States Judges to those, who had resigned after the 1st of January 1865, and before the passage of the act of April 10th 1869, after having attained the age of seventy years and held their commissions at least twenty years, the pension to commence from date of resignation. He said that the bill would only cover two cases those of Judge Ware, of Maine, who had served for forty-four years, and was now ninety years of age and poor, and Judge of Massachusetts, who had resigned in 1866, because he had become almost totally blind.

After some little discussion the bill passed

The House went into Committee of the Whole on

The Post Office Appropriation Bill.

The Bill appropriates $28,250,000.

Mr. DAWES, chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, made a statement, to show how the balance sheet of the treasury was being constantly changed by each day's legislation of Congress. There were certain appropriations which were absolutely necessary, The public faith to the creditors of the country required provision to be made for the payment of the interest on the debt. Then there were the public expenditures, which, however much they may vary from year to year, must be met by appropriations. He wished to call the attention of the House to what may be denominated the absolutely necessary

Expenses of the Government for the Coming Year.

Taking the estimate of public expenditures as the starting point, then the amount required without reference to the payment on the public debt was $273,000,000. The House had added to that large sums by bills already passed. The deficiency bill passed yesterday appropriated $6,200,000. The public buildings for Chicago, St. Louis and other cities would require an outlay of about $6,500,000. The corporation tax to be refunded would amount to $2,500,000. The increased amount for pensions was estimated at $10,664,685. The expenses under the Washington treaty would be $310,000. He did not take into account the $10,000 claim pending before the Southern Claims Commission, aggregating $26,000,000, nor the refunding of the cotton tax, nor the $1,500,000 required to meet the claims of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois for what is known as the 2 per cent. claim. Then there were other claims, subsidies, &c., on which the House had not yet passed. He took simply the appropriations which the House had already passed, and these swelled

The Whole Amount Necessary for the Coming Year

to $299,600,458. There were but four principal sources of revenue—customs, internal revenue, public lands and miscellaneous sources. The revenue from public lands was now at an end, in consequence of the bill passed by the House devoting them to educational purposes.

The Secretary of the Treasury had estimated the receipts from customs at $212,000,000, $12,000,000 more than last year, but from that would have to be deducted $19,000,000 for duties to be taken off tea and coffee, and $17,000,000 for duties on salt and coal making a reduction of $21,000,000, which would leave the revenue for customs $190,998,062. The estimate of receipts from Internal Revenue had been $124,000,000, but from that was to be deducted the income taxes and $2,500,000 corporation tax, which would reduce the revenue from that source to $114,000,000

The Aggregate Receipts of Revenue

would, therefore, be for the next year $317,000,000 against $299,000,000 of expenditures, leaving a balance of $18,798,975, without having paid a dollar on the public debt except interest. If the revenue were not increased beyond the estimates, and the expenditures were not brought down it would be necessary for the Government to borrow $10,000,000 to pay into the sinking fund and that was to be the result in the last year of this Administration, the first three of which had paid $300,000,000 on the public debt besides paying into the sinking fund.

Mr. ELDRIDGE asked Mr. Dawes whether the reduction of the duty on iron would not produce an increase of revenue equivalent at least to the reduction from the repeal of the duty on tea and coffee.

Mr. DAWES, without replying directly to the question, explained the opposition of the Committee on Ways and Means to to the bill repealing the duties on tea and coffee to the fact that it was a cutting into the business of the Committee.

The Tariff

could only be properly adjusted as a whole and presented to Congress as the Budget is presented to the English Parliament, and let it be voted on as a whole. He did not expect the Committee of Ways and Means would ever be able to reach that point, but that was the end for which the Committee was striving. He had thrown out these figures for criticism. If they were erroneous, let the fact be known.

Mr. ELDRIDGE reminded Mr. Dawes, after he had taken his seat, that he

Had Not Answered His Question.

Mr. KELLEY (Penna.) desired to make a statement as to the tariff, but the time fixed for general debate had expired, and objection was made to further discussion.

The Committee proceeded to consider the bill by clauses.

Mr. L. MYERS offered an amendment for an increase of pay of letter carriers and made an argument in support of it.

Mr. KELLEY (Penna.) came into the letter carriers' discussion in order to have an opportunity of replying to Mr. Dawes. He declared that the speech of Mr. Dawes was based on facts that had been

Already Ignored by Events.

The Treasury estimate of the receipts for this year was $365,000,000, but the receipts for the first six months were $187,319,250 without the collection of the income tax. He believed that the Revenue for the current year would be little, if any, short of $400,000,000. He believed that notwithstanding the reduction of the Internal Revenue taxes, the receipts from that source were likely to exceed those of last year. The prospects were that they would reach not less than $146,000,000. He was unwilling that the statement of the chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means should go to the country uncontradicted. He believed that the income this year would be from seventy to ninety millions in excess of the estimates of expenditures.

Mr. ELDRIDGE upbraided Mr. Dawes for having evaded the question he asked him, and he characterized him as

The Artful Dodger.

for he was the best man at evading a question he had ever known. He repeated his question, as to whether a reduction of the duty on iron would not increase the revenue so as to afford a repeal of the duty on tea and coffee.

Mr. DAWES said he would answer the question by repeating the statement of Edward Atkinson, the standard free trade authority, "That if there were absolute free trade in pig iron, it would not increase perceptibly the amount of direct importation on account of the high price of pig iron abroad and the scarcity and difficulty in manufacture."

Mr. ELDRIDGE said he did not want Mr. Atkinson's answer or Mr. Kelley's answer. He wanted the answer of the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means. He repeated the question.

Mr. DAWES replied directly that he did not believe that a reduction of the duty on pig iron would increase the revenue so as to offset the repeal of the duties on tea and coffee. an hour's study of the subject would convince even the gentleman from Wisconsin that this was so.

The discussion of Mr. L. MYERS' amendment to increase the pay of letter carriers was resumed.

At the close of the discussion the amendment was rejected—20 to 94.

The Committee then rose without having concluded the bill.

Mr. BROOKS (N. Y.) asked leave to offer the following resolution:

Resolved, The Senate concurring, that the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives appoint a Joint Committee of three from each body to devise the test means for the pacification of Mexico and the establishment of law and order on the borders.

Mr. COGHLAN—That looks something like the establishment of a protectorate. I must object.

The House then adjourned until Monday next.

HARRISBURG.

SENATE.

Special to THE POST.]

HARRISBURG, PA., March 7.

Bituminous Mines.

The bill protecting the labor of miners in the bituminous coal regions was reported with an amendment, striking out the fourth section, which embraces a penal clause.

The bill providing for the health and safety of persons employed in the bituminous coal mines, was reported as committed.

Mr. GRAHAM introduced a bill for the punishment of witnesses who refuse or neglect to appear and testify before a Legislative committee. He observed that there were a number of investigating committees raised by the Legislature this session, and great difficulty was experienced because of their inability to make witnesses appear without applying to the Senate for attachments, and they had recently applied for a requisition on another State for a person, who had left Pennsylvania to avoid being heard before the Committee, but were refused because the law was defective. He called up this bill which provides that persons neglecting or refusing to appear and testify for any Legislative Committee after the serving of a subpœna and any persons, who are or may be in contempt for neglecting or refusing to testify, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and imprisoned one year or fined one thousand dollars or either at the discretion of the Court convicting.

Mr. BILLINGFELT moved an amendment reducing the imprisonment to six months, which was adopted and the bill passed as amended.

New Bills.

The following bills were introduced:

By Mr. DAVIS (Phila.)—Protecting practitioners of medicine and surgery against unfounded law suits.

By Mr. PETRIKEN—Compelling railroad companies to provide caboose cars for the protection of conductors and other employees on freight trains.

By Mr. WHITE—Regulating the sale of drugs in Pennsylvania, which authorizes the Governor to appoint an examining board of two physicians and one druggist.

A Horse of Another Color—Driving the Ring to the Wall.

Mr. WALLACE introduced a joint resolution authorizing the State Treasurer to collect from the United States certain monies, heretofore improperly paid, as follows:

WHEREAS, The Government of the United States, through its accounting officers, did on the 28th day of October, 1868, adjudicate and settle the claim of the State of Pennsylvania against said Government by which the sum of $405,651 46 was found to be due to said State, and on that day a warrant in favor of the Governor of Pennsylvania for that sum was drawn by the Secretary of the Treasury upon the Treasurer of United States; and,

WHEREAS, They did also, on the 27th day of August, 1870, adjust and settle another account of said State against said government, upon which a balance was found to be due to the State of $13,684,609, for which, on that day, a warrant was in like manner drawn in favor of the Governor of the State upon the Treasurer of the United States; and,

WHEREAS, For both of said warrants drafts were drawn in due form in favor of John W. Geary, Governor, or order, which said drafts were not endorsed by said Governor, nor were the moneys paid to him by the Treasurer of the United States; and,

WHEREAS, The moneys aforesaid were paid to George O. Evans, alleged to be the special agent and attorney in fact, and he alone endorsed the same; and,

WHEREAS, Said moneys have never reached the Treasury of Pennsylvania, but have been embezzled by said Evans and others acting with him; and,

WHEREAS The acts of Congress, regulating the payment of claims upon the United States, require that all powers of attorney or other authority for receiving payment of any such claims, shall be absolutely null and void, unless the same shall be made and executed after the allowance of the amount due; and,

WHEREAS, The issuing of the warrant for the payment thereof, and the moneys aforesaid were paid, in plain violation of the requirements of said acts of Congress, and by reasons of such payment the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania hath never received the moneys aforesaid, therefore be it

Resolved, That the State Treasurer be, and he is hereby authorized and directed to demand from the United States Government, payment of the moneys justly payable to this Commonwealth upon settlements hereinbefore named, as ascertained to be due and payable, and to take such other steps in regard thereto as will secure payment of the moneys aforesaid into the Treasury of this Commonwealth.

Mr. BELLINGFELT suggested that this Legislature could scarcely call Evans an embezzler, as his case was now in a court of justice, where that question would be adjudicated.

Mr. WALLACE responded that he was in favor of calling things by their right names.

After further discussion the resolution passed finally by a *viva voce* vote.

Miscellaneous.

Mr. MUMMA offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Retrenchment and Reform to report to-day on the subject of the expense of refitting the halls of the Senate and House that the Senate might act upon the bills.

On the promise of Mr. Billingfelt that the Committee would make a partial report to-morrow, the resolution was laid over.

Mr. Anderson's bill, securing separate earnings to married women, was passed finally.

Mr. DECHERT called up his bill providing that in criminal trials not above the grade of misdemeanor, the person charged shall be a competent witness, but his neglect or refusal to testify shall not be construed against him, but not in cases of perjury or forgery. Passed.

The bill, relating to the actions of dower, extending the act of 1865 to actions where the plaintiff died before the passage of said act was passed.

Tippling on Election Day.

The bill from the House preventing the sale or giving away of liquor on election day, during the hours in which the polls are open, came up, the Senate Committee having struck out the provision prohibiting the giving of liquor on that day by any person, thus extending the provisions alone to dealers and saloon keepers.

Mr. DAVIS (Phila.) moved to amend by prohibiting only one, (?) including the candidates from giving intoxicating drinks. Agreed to and subsequently reconsidered, when

Mr. STRANG moved to amend by confining the prohibition to persons keeping public houses or drinking places, licensed or unlicensed.

Passed.

Mr. HUPHREYS offered another amendment, that the prohibition shall be for one week previous to election. Disagreed to.

Mr. Strang's amendment was adopted and the bill as amended passed finally—Ayes. 18; nays, 10.

The bill, authorizing Gas and Water Companies incorporated by this Commonwealth to increase their capital stock and sell and transfer the same in payments of improved machinery and property for the purpose of carrying out the objects of their organization. Passed.

The resolution, allowing the McClure-Gray Committee to sit in Philadelphia from to-day to the end of next week, passed.

Mr. GRAHAM again called up his bill admitting

The Truth in Evidence in Libel Cases

concerning regularly established newspapers and periodicals, but *Mr. White, having an amendment in preparation, the bill was again laid over.*

Mr. BUCKALEW introduced a joint resolution, extending the Legislative session till July, which, after a warm discussion, Mr. White opposing, passed by a vote of 18 to 11.

SENATE.

Special to THE POST.]

HARRISBURG, March 8, 1872.

Allegheny Miners.

Messrs. HUMPHREYS and ANDERSON presented petitions from Allegheny county for the protection of miners' labor.

Constitutional Convention.

Mr. WHITE, from the Constitutional Reform Committee, reported the House bill for the Constitutional Convention with amendments providing for one hundred and twenty-one delegates to be elected on the cumulative plan.

Mr. BILLINGFELT, from the Committee on Retrenchment and Reform, reported the proceedings in reference to

The Bills for Refitting the Halls of the Senate and House.

They had no doubt that the charges were extravagant, exceeding the amount allowed to the clerks for this purpose, but the bills were sworn to as even less than what would have been charged to private individuals, the Committee recommend they be returned to the Auditor General for examination and, if found correct, to draw his warrant.

The recommendation was agreed to by the Senate.

The Committee have in contemplation a bill to correct these abuses.

A Snake in the Grass.

Mr. WARFEL said that as a member of the Railroad Committee he had reported a supplement for the Juniata and State Line Railroad, harmless in itself. Subsequently the House amended by allowing the company to build branches, without limit of terminus, and bridges, and to cross other roads at grade. He watched for the return of the bill to the Senate to oppose the amendment, but was confident it had not come in, nevertheless the Senate Journal represented the amendment as concurred in, and that he (Warfel) had seconded the motion of Mr. Brooke in striking out certain words, which motion was never made nor did the House journal show concurrence in the same, yet on the same evening the Governor signed the bill transmitted to him with these amendments, he wished to clear his hands of this suspicious legislation.

Another Investigation.

Messrs. Brooke, Findlay, Wallace, Mumma, and Rutan confirmed this statement, and demanded an investigation.

Mr. PETRIKEN introduced a resolution instructing the Railroad Committee to investigate this subject. Adopted

New Bills.

The following bills were introduced.

By Mr. ANDERSON—Regulating the service of notices of protest in Allegheny and Pittsburgh, which provides that the notice, be put in the nearest postoffice, shall be considered properly delivered.

By Mr. PURMAN—Establishing a State Board of Health.

Tuesday evening was fixed for consideration of the bill for the Board of Fish Commissions and the proper sluicing of Western Rivers.

Mr. WHITE offered a resolution making the Constitutional Convention bill the special order for Wednesday, pending which the Senate adjourned till Monday evening.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The bill regulating the sale of liquors in Allegheny county was reported with amendment.

Our Congressmen.

The Committee on Congressional Apportionment reported that the Twenty-second district is to consist of the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh, Twelfth, Thirteenth and Fourteenth wards of Pittsburgh, and the Twenty-third district is to consist of the Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth, Eighteenth, Nineteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-first, Twenty-second and Twenty-third wards of Pittsburgh, and all that portion of the county between the Monongahela and Allegheny rivers, with the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth and Ninth wards of Allegheny City, and all that portion of the county lying north of the river.

Final Adjournment.

The House, by a vote of 8 to 72, defeated the Senate resolution extending the time for final adjournment till April 16th.

Adjourned till Monday evening.

THE ARMS SCANDAL.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—The Senate Select Committee on the sale of arms commenced their examination to-day. The first witness was Secretary Belknap, who said that he did not know of any sale made in violation of the law. On October 13, 1870, having received a telegram, which gave him reason to believe that Remington was an

Agent of the French Government.

he immediately gave orders that no more arms should be sold to him. He had never spoken to Remington, nor did he know until afterwards that Richardson was his agent at subsequent sales.

In reply to a question as to whether any precaution could have prevented the French from receiving these arms, he replied,

Not After They Were Sold.

He presumed the purchasers sold to whom they thought proper. Official orders, however, were given to the Ordnance Bureau not to sell to the agents of the French or Prussian governments. The War Department sold arms unsuitable for our service, being engaged in providing better ones. He only knew from the newspapers and general rumor that the arms were sent to France. Whether they were previously purchased from this government, or were manufactured by private firms, he had no means of showing.

He was asked whether Baron Gerolt made complaint that arms had been sold to the French Government, and to this question he replied that on October 15th, 1870, Baron Gerolt called to request that the sale of arms be postponed till next week. Witness informed him that our Government would sell no arms either to the agents of the French or Prussian Governments. Baron Gerolt said they were

Not Agents Who Desired to Buy, but Friends.

when witness said that they would have time to put in their bids by next week. To this Baron Gerolt said that they first wished to consult the Prussian Government. The sale, however, was not postponed beyond next week.

Witness was interrogated on other points heretofore not read in the report of his testimony before the House Committee on Expenditures in the War Department.

To-morrow the committee will examine Gen. Dyer, Chief of Ordnance at his house, he being unwell.

The House Committee

of Expenditures in the War Department held a meeting this morning in the matter of the sales of arms and ordnance stores, and examined at great length Major S. C. Bennett, of the Ordnance Department, who explained in detail the *modus operandi* of making sales and accounting for the proceeds. He disclaimed all knowledge of the purchases being made on behalf of either France or Prussia, but admitted that the war between those powers

Stimulated the Demand for Arms

in this country on speculation. He testified that the minimum quantity of arms, to which the stores of the Government had been reduced during that war was about 750,000 stand of suitable arms and 450,000 unsuitable arms.

The term, "unsuitable arms," is understood by the Department as

Not Necessarily Unsuitable.

There are now 300,000 now in use. Some of these arms were sold during the year 1870-71. During the year there were sold 5,500,000 cartridges. I don't know how many were manufactured for that purpose. They were manufactured for twenty-six dollars, and sold for thirty dollars per thousand. I think no cartridges were manufactured in that year, and sold during the same year and I don't know of any other case than this in which the cartridges were manufactured to effect the sales of arms. Bids have been made, contingent upon being supplied with cartridges and, they have been furnished out of the store. He remembered that

Baron Gerolt Came to the Office

and spoke in regard to having the sale postponed for two or three days in order to allow some German houses to bid. That is all the connection with any foreign Government that witness knew of. He knew of no protest of the German Govment against the sale of arms. He should have known it had it been made.

The sale of 50,000 Springfield arms to Remington & Co. were made by himself at private sale at five dollars each. A few days previously about 20,000 of the same class were offered at the Springfield Armory, and the arms were withdrawn because but two dollars and eighty cents each were offered. No officer of the Ordnance or War Departments of the United States Government was interested directly or indirectly in the way of commissioners or otherwise on the sales of these arms to his knowledge, nor had he any reason for believing that such was the case.

Knew Nothing

about parties to whom the arms were sold having any connection with foreign Governments. Dyer wrote witness a letter from New York saying that arms of the model of 1868 should be issued, and those of 1866 withdrawn, and directing him to consult with the Secretary of War as to the propriety of selling the latter and manufacturing cartridges for them if necessary. The Secretary approved of the plan, and the sale was ordered and made in New York. The correspondence does not mention Richardson's name. They were sold at $21 60, within a few cents of the original cost to the United States, although they had been in use.

Senator Schurz was Present by Invitation

at the session of the Senate Special Committee, and put numerous questions to Secretary Belknap regarding the sale of arms. The Secretary said that the arms were sold or awarded to Remington before the Secretary was placed in possession of the telegram to Squires, which was the first intimation he had that Remington was an agent of the French government. The arms were delivered to Remington subsequent to the date of the telegram. He could not now certainly tell what name was signed to it, although according to his recollection, it was that of Remington. This telegram was embodied in his evidence before the House Committee, but after looking at it he said the name did not here appear. Senator Schurz

Closely Interrogated

Secretary Belknap about the dates of the sales, but Belknap could not furnish all the desired information at present, but said that the data was being prepared by the Department.

An interrogatory was put to Belknap, involving the procuring and use of the copy of a letter of Belknap to Fish, dated the 15th of January, 1872, in which Belknap acknowledged the receipt of Fish's note inclosing, by request of De Bellounet, Charge D' Affaires of France, a copy of a letter from Remington to the President of the Commission at Tours, containing a series of allegations in regard to the purchase of arms, &c., to which Belknap replied.

This Letter

it will be recollected, was embodied in Senator Sumner's preamble to the resolution asking for a committee of investigation. A copy of this letter had been officially communicated to the French Charge d'Affaires, but the Secretary had not made its contents known to any other parties. The name of a prominent Democrat, Mr. Beck, had been mentioned as having heard it read, but that gentleman on being spoken to on the subject, denied the truth of the statement and another gentleman, who had visited the Department, was alike ignorant of its contents.

The Committee will at a subsequent stage of the examination examine other witnesses in order to ascertain from whom a copy of that letter was procured.

Democratic Integrity.

TRENTON, N. J., March 7.—The Quartermaster's report in reference to the sale of arms to the French government, as requested by the resolution of the House, shows that the contract was made by that officer, but that Governor Randolph refused to acquiesce.

NATIONAL POLITICS.

Tennessee Radicals Hoist the Liberal Reform Standard.

NASHVILLE, TENN., March 9.—The Reunion and Reform Association of this city will call a mass meeting of liberals of all parties at Nashville, May 15, for consultation as to the best means to be adopted for the support in this State of nominees of the Cincinnati Republican National Convention.

A Bid for the National Democratic Convention.

MILWAUKEE, March 10.—The *Daily News*, the Democratic organ of Wisconsin, has a long article in this morning's issue, showing the advantages of holding the National Democratic Convention in this city. Among the advantages mentioned is the coolness of the climate and the ample accommodations the city affords.

Republican Rascalities in Brief.

The New York *Guardian* condenses the following for digestion:

"My business in this State
Made me a looker-on here in Vienna,
Where I have seen corruption boil and bubble
Till it o'errun the stew; *laws for all faults;*
But faults so countenanced, that the strong statutes
Stand like the forfeits in a barber's shop,
As much in mock as mark."

Government officials selling Government arms and ammunition on their own hook, millions made and high parties connected, with the President implicated.

Gigentic frauds in the New York Custom House and the Washington ring a principal.

A specific deficit in the stamp account of the Revenue Department, $6,000,000.

The Seneca Sandstone Company jobs to squander $6,000,000, and the President interested.

Secretary of the Navy *Rob*-eson makes with one Brown, a $500,000 contract to furnish Government "live oak and other timber," said timber to be cut on Government reserves; $300,000 alleged to have been made on this job, and shared between Brown and said Secretary.

Secretary *Rob*-eson, in conspiracy with one E. G. Cattell, of Philadelphia, whereby said Cattell, without competition, contrary to law, and at his own prices, supplies the Navy Yards freely. The arrangements, however profligate, must be profitable, if the following specimens are correct: 1,000 tons iron, worth per ton $150, charged at per ton $224. Made on one nice little coal bill $1,200,000.

January 1, 1872, Secretary *Rob*-eson helps himself out of the Treasury, to a New Year's present for somebody, amounting to $92,000, and is called a "successful robber" for his pains.

The Postmaster General-Chorpenning-Cresswell swindle, which only took from the Treasury $144,000.

Bogus mail contracts, for one year in Texas, $400,000.

The Washington Ring buy, in Chicago, for government buildings, the Bigelow property. The price agreed on exceeds the value a sum more than sufficient to pay for a block previously rejected because it would cost too much.

The mint robberies in Philadelphia, styled petty and contemptible compared with the "magnificent robberies" going on near the White House.

Davis, of Texas, for false and fraudulent election, continues Administration Governor of that State. Clayton, of Arkansas, for the same thing, has a seat in the United States Senate.

Next, we have Forney's two term arrangement with Grant, to make the thing pay, and Grant's re-election arrangement with Forney, to make the thing sure.

Then, the Washington-Alaska Monopoly Swindle, for protection, *i. e.*, exterminating seal, with, in close preparation, a like monopoly of walrus, the next best thing that costly purchase is fit for. Finally, to top off with, a snag $25,000,000 steamboat subsidy job with Cresswell and Company to spend the money.

Civil Service Committee Report on Internal Revenue; stealings by Collectors annually $90,000,000

Southern State and railroad bond robberies by Littlefield, Reed, Hopkins, Holden, Scott and the rest, amounting, at least to $300,000,000.

Public land robberies, footing up, easily, $1,000,000,000.

Since the war, sum total stealings, "loyal, patriotic," and protected, exceeding far $2,000,000,000.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—Out of forty banks in Boston nineteen are deficient in their reserves, and of fifty-one New York banks twenty-four are deficient in their reserves.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

ANNUAL METHODIST CONFERENCE.

Forty-Eighth Annual Session—Yesterday's Proceedings.

The Forty-eighth Annual Session of the Pittsburgh Conference of the M. E. Church began yesterday morning in the North Avenue M. E. Church, Allegheny.

The Conference was called to order promptly at nine o'clock by Rev. Bishop Simpson, who presides over the deliberations of the body. The opening devotional exercises were conducted by Revs. Messrs. Boyd and McGowan.

Rev. Dr. I. C. Pershing, Secretary of the session, then called the roll, and some two hundred members answered.

The election of Secretary being next in order, Dr. Pershing was re-elected, and Rev. J. R. Mills, I. A. Pearce and Dr. J. Horner were elected as Assistant Secretary.

After some discussion, on motion of Dr. C. A. Holmes it was decided to hold the sessions of the Conference from eight A. M., until noon, the first half hour to be devoted to devotional exercises.

The various standing committees were then announced by Rev. Dr. Sinsabaugh.

Rev. J. L. Deens gave notice that he would introduce a resolution requesting the bishop to decline to appoint to any other district any Presiding Elder who has served his full term in his own District.

Reports from Presiding Elders were called for, and the Presiding Elders of West Pittsburgh, South Pittsburgh, Southeast Pittsburgh, East Pittsburgh, North Pittsburgh, Allegheny, Canton, Steubenville, Cambridge, Barnsville and McConnellsville districts reported.

A communication was read from the Board of Inspectors of the Western Penitentiary, inviting the members of the conference to visit the institution at their convenience.

Rev. Dr. Cox was appointed to conduct the devotional exercises on Thursday morning.

Conference then adjourned until this morning, Rev. Mr. Miller pronouncing the benediction.

Death of Wm. B. Foster.

The many friends of this gentleman will be pained to hear of his sudden demise, by pneumonia, at De Soto, Missouri, on Friday last. Mr. Foster was the only son of the late William B. Foster, Jr., Vice President, and a nephew of J. Edgar Thomson, Esq., President of the Pennsylvania Railroad. He was a thorough going business man and a practical railroad and mining engineer. He studied in Europe and returned three years ago, since which time he has been superintending some mining operations in which he was interested in Missouri. His funeral will take place from Trinity Church, Sixth avenue, to-morrow, Tuesday afternoon.

PENNSYLVANIA NEWS.

AARON ENGLER jumped off the Buffalo express, on Monday morning, at White Hall Station, while the train was running at a speed of thirty miles an hour. He was thrown about two rods and landed in a gutter. Dr. Becker, of Whitehall examined him and found that his right arm was broken near the shoulder, and that he had a severe cut in one of his legs, and was otherwise injured.

THE Lycoming *Standard* says: David Reeser, of Yocumtown, York county, a soldier of the war of 1812 and 1814, died on the 22d of February, at the age of seventy-nine years. Mr. Reeser fought under Generals Brown and Scott at Lundy's Lane, Chippewa, Fort Erie and many minor engagements. He was near Gen. Scott when that general had a horse shot from under him, and was himself wounded at Lundy's Lane.

AN insane man was taken to the hospital in Philadelphia the other day, who represented on his arrival that the officer who had charge of him was insane, and that he took him to be placed under the care of the officials. The officer was accordingly locked up as insane for several hours. The insane man escaped.

THE average cost of keeping paupers in the Bucks County Almshouse last year, was $63 41, or $1 31½ per week. In Montgomery county the average cost was $42 56 per year or 85 cents per week. The cost of keeping prisoners in the Berks county prison for some years past has been $4 20 per week.—*Mauch Chunk Democrat.*

A MAN by the name of Kressler lost his wallet containing $3,100 on the streets of Easton, and generously gave a boy three cents for handing it to him as he was about to enter a tavern. He afterwards increased his donation to ten cents, and appeared to be very well satisfied.

THE Lehigh Valley Railroad has paid since the opening, sixteen years, average dividends, cash and and stock, amounting to nearly twelve per cent. Few roads in the country can point to flattering an exhibit as that.

AT a recent election in Sunbury, Mr. Malick, the Democratic candidate for Chief Burgess, was elected by thirty-seven majority, and five out of the eight Councilmen are Democrats. The place has heretofore been largely Republican.

OHIO NEWS.

THE Springfield *Transcript* says: The people of the strong Democratic townships of Pike and German apparently have dropped politics for religion. If a similar excitement would spring up in the Republican townships in the eastern part of the county, and result in the conversion there of hoary-headed sinners by the score, the days of the millenium would speedily draw nigh.

THE Cleveland *Herald* suggests "a mixed commission of Louisville and Cincinnati experts to investigate the quality of the whiskies from either side of the river, with power to send for jugs and liquor, with a full supply of wheelbarrows to take the commissioners home after each sitting."

A BIG slander suit in Mount Vernon was terminated last week. One Joseph W. Hall sued Avery Miller for slander for calling him a thief. The case had been tried once before and the witnesses and lawyers were numerous. Verdict for plaintiff for $5. The costs will be several thousands.

MR. L. FOSTER, of Youngstown township, was severely injured last week, by being kicked in the thigh and thrown to the ground by a vicious colt which he was leading. He is now suffering from concussion of the brain.

IN the breach of promise case of Viers vs. Brewster, at Akron, wherein in the plaintiff claimed $25,000 damages for a lacerated heart, the jury awarded her $4,000.

STRIKING out from the shoulders is becoming a popular amusement in Upper Sandusky.

AGRICULTURAL.

SOWING CLOVER SEED.

If the clover seed to be sown on winter grain was not seeded on the snow in February, as may sometimes be done to advantage, let the seeding be done as early in March as possible. It is a good practice to harrow in with a light harrow, and follow immediately with a light roller. Where this cannot be done the seed has to take its chances, and more seed is required.

Quantity of Clover seed to the Acre.—Not less than a peck of clover seed should be used if the clover is to be seeded alone, and, indeed, if orchard grass in also to be seeded in the same ground, a peck of clover seed will not be found too much. The quantity of orchard grass usually seeded to the acre is a bushel: On good soil it is too little, as it is apt to grow in bunches, instead of forming a close mat, as it ought to do as the clover dies out. At least half a bushel extra could be used to advantage and it is best to moisten the seed before broadcasting it, but the seeding should then be done in damp weather.

Plastering Clover Fields.—Fields that are already set in clover, should have a bushel of plaster to each acre now scattered over them.

PREPARATIONS FOR CORN.

As soon as the oats are in, prepare at once for corn, by hauling out manure from the barnyard, spreading and following at once with the plough. The practice of dropping manure into heaps, and leaving it there to be leached by rains, or dried by wind and sun, is a vicious one. The best mode, even if the hauling has to be delayed in consequence, is to haul out and spread just as fast as the plough can cover, and no faster. But this implies the use of extra teams, and these are not always to be had, in view of the ploughing to be done.

As to Soil.—Corn succeeds best of all on rich alluvials, next loams and loams of good quality; worst of all on clays, unless those have been broken down by fall ploughing, and have become disintegrated by winter rust. Good meadow land, with a due proportion of sand in the texture of the soil, manured heavily, deeply ploughed early in the season, and well harrowed lengthwise of the furrows, will in favorable seasons bring a heavy crop of corn; but the earlier cultivation must be shallow until the sward has had time to rot. [Maryland Farmer.

RUST IN WHEAT.

It is at present well established that rust in grain is produced from the spores of a microscopical fungus, growing upon the barberry and various rough-leaved plants, alder, &c. These falling upon the leaves of the cereals and other grasses develope very rapidly, and in turn yield the summer spores of a similar character, by which the affection is propagated with inconceivable quickness. The winter spores, which are produced last, form on the first named plants other fungus growths the next year, and thereby secure the continuance of the rust from season to season.

The proper methods of preventing grain from taking this affection, consist, first, in extirpating the barberry and other trees mentioned, from the vicinity of grain fields; next, the grain should be cleaned with the utmost care, so that no seeds of the fungus-bearing plants may be introduced into the fields in the sowing, and thus aid in the development of the disease; and, finally, no manure should be applied to the grain fields in which any straws are mixed that have come from rusted plants, and in fact, straw of this character should be burned as the most effectual method of protection against the spreading of the disease. If used at all as manure, however, it should be kept for grass lands or fields in which grain is not raised.—Chautauqua Farmer.

Will of a Virginia "Union Man."

The Richmond Journal of March 9th contains the following extract from the will of the late Horace L. Kent, lately a resident of that city:

"To my daughter ——, who has done so much to alienate my affections, but who I still deeply and tenderly love, I give as an evidence of the beauties of her doctrines of *secession* and *rebellion* doctrines and aims which have reduced me from affluence to beggary, and as she yet thinks perhaps that "The Lost Cause" will be regained, she may think my bequest as valuable more so, possibly than the same amount given in *Yankee* securities. I give her the following viz: Twenty-five Confederate bonds of K. P & Co., $25,000; eighteen servants emancipated by secession, $10,000; insurance and bank stocks, $15,000; all my claims against the so-called Confederate government for the wanton, cruel and wicked destruction of my property on the 3d or April, 1865, $20,000. I could continue the list to the extent of more than half a million of dollars, but the above will suffice. She will see what the effect of secession has been, but for which I could have left all my children a handsome competency."

The Baltimore Sun says: Mr. Kent, above referred to, was a Northern man who settled in Richmond, and, as the head of a well-known mercantile house, appears to have made a large fortune. He does not seem to have had any scruples against holding slaves. Indeed, his love for the Union seems to have been of an eminently material and practical character. One of the effects of secession which he considers so deplorable as to embody in his last will and testament is the "emancipation of eighteen servants," who but for "rebellion," he might have owned to the day of his death, and then bequeathed them to his posterity. He also appears to have had $25,000 Confederate notes at the demise of the Confederacy, and, considering the heavy business said to have been done by his house during the war, he must have managed matters prudently not to have had a larger amount on hand.

BOATING.

The Scharff-Butler Match.

The articles of agreement between Butler, of Boston, and Scharff, of Birmingham, have arrived here and will probably be signed during the coming week. Butler objects to allowing Scharff a guide boat, while he insists upon having one, and in having the referee accompany the contestants around the course. The race will be two and a half miles to a stake boat and return, and will be for five hundred dollars a side, on the 8th of June. The first deposit of one hundred dollars each, will be made April 1; the second, two hundred dollars, May 1; and the third, of two hundred dollars, on the last day of May. Frank Queen is to be the temporary stake holder, and Wm. Blakely, of New York, will act as final holder and referee for Scharff, providing he will accept. Both men are in active training, and the race is exciting considerable interest.

Hazard & Caswell's *Cod Liver Oil* is the best.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

Closing quotations of Gold and Government Securities in New York, corrected by N. HOLMES & SONS, Bankers, 57 Market street:

Gold	114¼
United States 6s, 1881	114 @114⅛
United States 6s (Coupons)	115⅛@115½
United States 5-20s, 1862	111⅜@ 11½
United States 5-20s, 1864	111⅜@111⅝
United States 5-20s, 1865	112 Bid
United States 5-20s, (new issue)	110⅜@110⅝
United States 5-20s, 1867	111⅝@112
United States 5-20s, 1868 (Coupons)	112½@112⅝
United States 10-40s	107⅛@107⅜
United States 10-40s, (Coupons)	107⅜@108
Currency Sixes	114½@114⅝
New 5 Per Cents	104⅝ Bid

PITTSBURGH PRODUCE MARKET

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, THURSDAY, March 14, 1872.

REMARKS—We have but little that is new or interesting to give the reader with regard to the markets. Prices, as a general thing, rule uniform, holders, however, being firm in their views, and in most instances unwilling to make concessions to effect sales. Flour shows no signs of dropping in price, but, on the contrary, is held firmly at quotations, and there are indications that it will go up before it comes down. Wheat, rye and barley are in light supply, whilst oats and corn are largely in excess of the demand. The supply of good table butter is fair and prices firm. Eggs are in good supply and prices are lower. Cheese is scarce and higher. Trade is reported moderately active.

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce since our last:

Flour, bbls	645
Wheat, sks	1,613
Rye, sks	170
Butter, pks	58
Apples, bbls	61
Corn, sks	1,510
Oats, sks	2,171
Barley, sks	640
Bacon, tcs	14
Cheese, boxes	24
Bacon, pieces	9,835

The following are the wholesale prices unless otherwise noted. From store, in a small way, the usual advance was obtained:

GROCERIES—The market is without any particular change as relates to prices or demands. The general impression is that prices have about touched their lowest point. The current rates for the various kinds are as follows:

REFINED SUGARS—Standard brands, 13c; do A, 12¼c; do C, 12¼c; do ex. C, 12c; do C, 11¾c; do C yellow, 11¾c; Chesapeake to ex. C, 11¾c.

COFFEE—Rio, choice, 25c; prime, 24c; good, 23½c; fair, 23c. Java, 28c. Roasted, pure, 28c; lower grades, 27a27½c.

RAW SUGARS—Choice New Orleans, 11a11¼c; prime, 10½c; good, 10c; fair, 9¼c. Choice Porto Rico, 10½c; prime, 10¼c. Demerara, choice, 11¾c; good 11¼c.

N. O. MOLASSES—Choice, 70c; prime, 68c; good, 65c; fair, 60c.

SYRUPS—Fancy white drips, 75c; white honey, 65c; Havemeyer & Elder's, 65a67c; other grades, from 40 to 60c.

RICE—Carolina, choice, 6½c; prime, 9¼c; good, 8c. Rangoon, 8a8¼c. Patna, 8½a9c.

SPICES—Grain pepper, 22c; do Pimento, 15c. Cassia, 50c; cloves, 20c; nutmegs, $1 30.

HAY—The market continues dull, the supply being in excess of the demand; prices are weak but no lower; we can report sales of baled at $18a22 per ton as to quality.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—The market was steady but not active; S. C. hams, 12c; do shoulders, 8c; plain, 7c; ribbed sides, 8c; short rib, 8½c; clear, 9c. Mess Pork, $14 50. Ham sausage, 10½c. Breakfast bacon, 10½a11c. Pigs feet $2 10. Dried beef 17c. Lard, tierces, 10c.

POTATOES—The market was a weak one; prices remain very unsatisfactory, ranging from 60 to 75c per bushel, as per quality and condition.

APPLES—The supply keeps pace with the demand; prices have been uniform for some time; a fair business was transacted at the following rates: Common to fair $3 50a4 00; prime to choice $4 50a5 50 per bbl.

APPLE BUTTER—We have nothing new to note as relates to prices or demand; the current rates were as follows: Common to medium 55a65c; prime to choice 70 a75c per gallon.

ASHES—The market continues to rule firm with a good demand for the various kinds; Soda Ash—Common 6¾a7c; refined 7¾a8c; nitrate soda 5½a5¾c; pots 10c pearls 11c per lb.

BUTTER—The market was less firm, although prices are unchanged, the receipts are arriving in more freely; the principal inquiry was for choice roll, nicely put up, at 27a30c; other sales were made at a variety of prices too numerous to mention.

BEANS—Demand fair and sales regular; prime navy, $2 50; mixed, $2.

BROOM CORN—Remains dull, sales being confined principally to small lots at 6a8c per pound.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Is still in moderate demand at 4½c per lb or $8 50 per bbl.

CRANBERRIES—Steady with sales at $12a17 per bbl.

CARBON OIL—Market reported dull, but no lower; round lots of standard brands at 20c, the usual advance on sales from store.

CANNED GOODS—In fair supply; 3 lb cans peaches, $6.50a7; corn $5a7; tomatoes, $4 50 per case.

COUNTRY LARD—Demand moderate and sales of a similar description at 8½c.

CHEESE—Holders report a firm market with a light stock in first hands and a falling off in receipts; Goshen, 18a18½cc; factory, 16½a17½c; dairy, 14½a15½ per lb.

DRIED FRUIT—Dealers report a good jobbing demand; holders firm; the current rates were: Peaches, halves, 10a10½c; mixed 8a7½c; quarters 7a7½c per pound; apples in steady demand; fair to prime 7½a8½c; choice 9c per pound, other descriptions unchanged.

EGGS—The present weather favors buyers, who are purchasing merely sufficient to meet immediate wants; we quote nominally at 22a24c per dozen.

FISH—The market remains steady; the supply keeps pace with the demand; prices unchanged.

FLOUR—The market was entirely devoid of animation; prices were weak but no lower, the leading houses quote as follows in a jobbing way: common to fair spring wheat, $7 40a7 60; choice, $7 75a $7 80; fair to good winter wheat, $7 50a 7 75; choice, $7 90a8. Rye flour $5 50 per bbl.

GRAIN—The market for all kinds appeared weak, with a declining tendency; the result was sales were restricted to actual wants. Wheat, red winter $1 58a 1 62, white $1 62a1 65, as per quality.

OATS—Are reported dull but no lower, being considered a good investment at present figures, 47a50c by the car load.

CORN—In amply supply; sales of shelled on the track at 57a58c; elevator 59a60c in bulk; mixed 55a57c.

RYE—Quiet and unchanged at 95ca$1.

BARLEY—Quiet; we quote spring at 75a80c; fall, 80a85c.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, THURSDAY, March 14, 1872.

REMARKS—The market since our last has presented nothing either new or important. Crude was firm but not active, purchasers being shy and disposed to purchase very sparingly. The result is, we have have no sales to report. Prices remain the same as the previous day.

CRUDE.

The asking figures for the various deliveries were as follows:

Spot	10c
March	10c
S. O. all year	9¾c
B. O. same time	12½c
Parkers	$3 72½
Lower Creek	3 75

REFINED.

In the absence of sales we can only report the asking rates, viz:

Spot	21¾c
March	22¾c
April	22¾c
May	23c

The above prices are for oil delivered at New York or Philadelphia.

DISPATCHES.

TITUSVILLE, March 12.—The *Herald* says: The following table shows the production for the month of February, 1872:

Total shipment of crude for February, 1872, of barrels of 45 gallons each	39,528
Add to reduce to barrels of 42 gallons each	18,164
Total shipment of barrels of 42 gallons each	408,692
Stock on hand March 1, 1872	866,548
Add increase on March 1	114,265
Total production during February	522,957
Average per day in February, 1872, for 29 days	18,033
Average per day in February, 1871	14,391
Daily increase of Feb. 1872 over Feb. 1871	3,642

The market yesterday was generally inactive and dull.

UPPER CREEK.

1,000 bbls spot	3 77⅛
2,000 " "	3 82½

LOWER CREEK.

2,100 " "	3 75

OIL CITY.

1,000 " "	3 95

NEW YORK, March 13.—Closing of the 12th. Crude bulk strong at 13½c; refined weak and sellers at 22½a22⅝c. Philadelphia market—no sales; prices more in buyers' favor; refined 21¾a21¼c.

OIL CITY, March 13.—Market quiet and dull. Ordinary on Lower held at $3 75. 47 gravity at Oil City held at $8 95.

PETROLEUM CENTER, March 13.—Market dull and inactive at $3 75.

ROUSEVILLE, March 13.—Market quiet and inactive; held at $3 75.

TITUSVILLE, March 13—Market quiet and firm at $3 80.

PHILADELPHIA, March 13.—Market dull:

Standard White	21¾a21¾c
Crude	11¾c
Cases	27c
March	22¼a22¼c
April	22¾a23c

CITY LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, SATURDAY, March 9, 1872.

CATTLE.

The arrivals to-day were light, both of through stock, and those intended for sale here. There was nothing done in the way of trade in the yards, and the market closed quiet and dull, with prices about the same as on Friday. This week has been a hard one on sellers, cattle selling for prices from ¼ to ½c lower than ruled last week, and at the decline there was no activity, a dull and sluggish feeling ruling throughout. The Allegheny drovers finding cattle cheap here, telegraphed to their partners at Chicago not to buy, as cattle were plenty and cheap here. They purchased some 15 loads for that market, which will be sold at retail. A great many owners of cattle would not sell at the prices offered, and shipped them on. Some of the dealers say that more cattle were sent east on first hands than were sold here. Following are the rates current for the different grades and kinds:

Extra, 1,200 to 1,500 lb. steers	$6 00a6 50
Good to prime, 1,100 to 1,200	5 50a6 75
Common to medium,	4 75a5 25
Bulls, stags and cows,	2 75a4 00
Stock steers,	4 75a5 00

HOGS.

The receipts of hogs continue light. The demand is fair and prime hogs sell readily, on Yorkers the feeling is also better than it has been and sales are now made as high as $5 00 per hundred lbs. The weather to-day is unfavorable for trade, and there is not much stock selling, most of the dealers having made purchasers for the week. At this writing with only a moderate supply of hogs offering it looks as if the market would rule steady and firm Following are the prices at which the different grades are changing hands:

Extra Philadelphia	$5 30a5 55
Prime Philadelphia	5 15a5 25
Baltimore	5 00
Yorkers	4 75a4 90

SHEEP.

The arrival of sheep to-day was higher. There is nothing doing and the market rules quiet. Most of the dealers have went east and not much will be done in the pens until their return next Tuesday. Prices have ruled high during the week, and the market exceedingly firm. Good fine wool sheep sell about as fast as they arrive. Among dealers no important change in the market is looked for until after clipping time. Following are the rates ruling for the different kinds.

Extra, 100 to 110 lbs	$8 50a9 00
Prime, 85 to 90 lbs	8 00a8 35
Medium, 80 to 85 lbs	7 25a7 75
Common	5 75a6 50

CITY LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, WEDNESDAY, March 13, 1872.

CATTLE.

The receipts of cattle continue light and in quality are fair. The number of buyers in attendance is a little larger than usual. With a light supply of cattle offering, sellers have advanced prices from ¼ to ¾c. The demand is good and sales are made at the advance as fast as stock arrives. This evening, with indications of a light run during the balance of the week, the market closes firm at the following prices:

Extra, 1,300 to 1,500	$6 25a6 75
Prime, 1,100 to 1,200	5 50a6 12
Common to medium	4 75a5 35
Stockers	4 75a5 00

HOGS.

The arrivals of hogs to-day was fair of medium and lower grades, and rather light of prime. Trade rules dull with not many hogs changing hands. On Yorkers there has been a decline of from 10 to 15c. per 100 lbs, and it looks as if they would go lower. New York is reported dull and slow, and our own market is to a certain extent governed by prices there. Philadelphia is not taking many hogs, and were it not that the class of hogs suitable for there is in light supply prices would go lower. Following are the rates current: Extra Philadelphia $5 50a5 65; prime Philadelphia, $5 25a5 35; Baltimore $5 00a5 10; Yorkers, $4 65a4 85.

SHEEP.

The receipts of sheep were rather heavy to-day. The market opened up this morning firm and steady, and although the run was a little heavy, with a fair demand ruling, prices were sustained. Sales of most offerings were made at about yesterday's prices, and the market closed firm at the following prices for the different kinds and grades: For extra, 100 to 110 lbs, $8 75 a9 25; prime, 85 to 90 lbs, $8 25a8 50; medium, 80 to 85 lbs, $7 25a8; common, $5 75 a6 50.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York.

MONETARY.

NEW YORK, March 13.—Gold dull at 110a110¼. Loans were from 7 to 2 per cent. Clearings $20,000,000.

Governments were quiet and steady.

In the early part of the day stocks were strong and higher, but there was a reaction in the afternoon, followed by an improved feeling. The extreme fluctuations of the day were from ½ to 1½ per cent. and were mostly in Pacific Mail, Erie and Northwest common. Among the eccentric shares, United States Express advanced from 71¾ to 73¾. The market closed dull and heavy. Pacific Mail declined to 62¼, which caused the general list to weaken a fraction.

Money was easy during the morning at 7 per cent. currency to 7 per cent. gold, and closed at from 7 per cent. gold to 1-32.

Southern bonds were unsteady. South Carolinas were ½ per cent. better.

DRY GOODS.

Trade is increasing in volume, and the market is buoyant. Jobbers' prices have become more equalized with those of agents. Indications point to a higher rather than a lower scale of rates, and particularly is true of wigans. We have but few changes to notice in the quotations of commodities to-day, the most important being an advance in the price of Cabot 36 inch bleached muslins to 17½c, and Massabesies driees to 14c.

METALS.

Manufactured copper firm; ingot coke quiet at 28¾a29c. Pig iron rather more active and firm; Scotch 45a48c; American 44a47c; bar very firm at 86c; Russian sheet firm at 16½c. Gold nails firmer; cut $5 25; clinch $6 75a7 25; horse shoe 20a23c.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, March 13.—Tobacco extremely active at high prices; sales of 212 hhds. Bagging firm and unchanged. Cotton dull; middling 21½c. Flour firm and active; extra family $7 50. Grain quiet but firm. Corn, sacked, 60a61c. Oats, sacked, 51c. Rye 85a90c. Barley 75a90c. Provisions a shade weaker, but a fair jobbing demand prevails. Bacon, shoulders, 6c; clear rib sides, 7¼c; clear, 7½c. Bulk meats nominal; shoulders 5c; clear rib sides 6½c; clear 6¾c; mess pork $13. Lard 9a10c. Whisky 84c.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, March 13.—Cotton dull and drooping; middling 21½a21¾c. Flour and grain quiet and unchanged. Pork dull and unsettled. It can be bought at $12 50. It is difficult to give the quotations of lard; steam nominal at 8¼c; kettle 8¾c. Bulk meats dull and drooping; shoulders 4c; sides 6a6¼c with no sales. Bacon dull and lower; sides, clear rib, 6¾c; clear 6¾c. Hogs firm. Whisky dull and a shade lower at 83c.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, March 13.—Flour unchanged. Wheat in fair demand; Red $1 62a1 65; amber $1 67a1 71. Corn firm; yellow 63a64c; mixed 64c. Oats unchanged. Crude petroleum 16¼c16½c; refined 21¾a 22c. Provisions in all quotations are lower. Whisky dull at 89c.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, March 13.—Flour firm. Grain very dull; No 1 red winter wheat $1 53a1 56; No 2, $1 45a1 46. Corn 50c. Oats, No 1, 40c. Refined petroleum firm with a tendency upward at 21¼a22c in car lots, and 23a23½c in small lots; nothing doing in crude.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, March 13.—Flour quiet. Wheat unchanged; amber Michigan $1 55 a1 55¼; No 1 red, $1 56; No 2, $1 51½, closing at $1 50½. Corn dull and lower; high mixed 44¾a45c; low mixed 44¾c. Oats dull and a shade lower; No 2, 37¾c. Clover seed, $5 20 for Michigan.

A Slight Exposure in Bad Weather.

When the system is out of order, often brings on a stubborn Cold. The attending Cough irritates the Lungs, and if not promptly treated frequently develops a tendency to a tuberculous condition. To avoid this danger, those troubled with Colds should resort at once to DR. D. JAYNE'S Expectorant, which soon loosens and eradicates Coughs, soothes and heals inflamed parts, and removes all anxiety by setting the patient on the way to good health once more. Sold everywhere.

DIED.

SNYDER—At 9 P. M., Tuesday, March 12, WILLIAM, son of Henry and Elizabeth Snyder, in the 13th year of his age.

MASON—On Wednesday, March 6, 1872, at 6 o'clock p. m., HARRY J., son of William and Ellen Mason, aged 23 months and 7 days.

CUPPLES—MARY I. C. CUPPLES, only daughter of J. S. and M. J. Cupples, aged 4 years, 11 months and 7 days.

CAHIL—On Thursday, March 7, at 1 o'clock p. m., MARGARET, wife of Michael Cahil.

MCGAHAN—On Thursday, March 7th, at three o'clock P. M., DOCTOR V. B. MCGAHAN, in the 36th year of his age.

LONG—On Saturday morning, at 4 o'clock, LYDIA L. LONG, only child of Mary E. Fowler, and the late Lieut. Charles J. Long, in the 19th year of her age.

FOSTER—At De Soto, Missouri, on Friday, March 8, 1872, WILLIAM B. FOSTER, son of the late William B. Foster, Jr.

BURNS—On Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock, in Indiana, Indiana county, Pa., THOMAS BURNS in the 30th year of his age.

AGNEW—At Agnew Station, P., Ft. W. & C. R. R., on Sunday morning, March 10th, 1872, AGNES, daughter of Edward and Amanda S. W. Agnew, aged 4 months.

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There are hundreds of people who have rupture who do not seem to be aware of it, nor of the attendant danger which it involves.

Every case of rupture can be relieved, and many of them cured, by timely attention. This is the time of year when such things show themselves, owing to the relaxation of the system incident to the changes of climate. Dr. Keyser, at his office, 167 Liberty street, is supplied with trusses, and has them to suit every age and condition, and at all prices.

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